THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DESTITUTION.

Terrible Condition of a French Community in Canada.

From the Kankakee Gazette, Sept. 16.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp, who has made a personal investigation into the condition of the French population at St. Mary and St. Anne, sends us the following statement, which reveals a state of present want and and future destitution that calls for not merely sympathy, but relief. We hope a suitable and timely effort will be made to furnish the relief so obviously needed. The statistics were obtained by personal inquiry, by men in whom implicit confidence may be reposed.

"The neighborhoods visited comprise 162 families, embracing 861 children, and in all 1186 persons. Of this number it is calculated about 200 are able to work and provide support for the remainder. The average number in each family is 7·35. During the past season they had sowed 5951 acres in corn, from which, in an ordinary year, they might expect 30 bushels an acre, or 178,550 bushels, valued at $89,265. This is all lost, excepting, it may be, if the frost keeps off, about one-half of one per cent. They had 2943 acres in wheat, nearly all of which is lost, and what is saved is fit only for cattle. Some oats have been saved, but, in most instances little more than the quantity sown. Very few potatoes have been saved. The whole loss to these afflicted people is estimated at $200,000."

Mr. Kemp gives the result of his personal observations, which fully confirm the statements made to him by persons employed to make the reports he has above condensed, and narrates some individual cases which reveal a state of destitution and distress seldom witnessed in this land of abundance, and continues:—

"I have twenty-five such cases, all attesting the painful fact that in that township there must be great want and distress felt by many families before another crop can be got from the land. Many of the men, seeing what loss in crops they were likely to suffer, went with their teams to work on the Northern Railway, which will pass through St. Anne, but the subcontractors absconded and left them unpaid, in this township alone, about $3000 to $4000. All the hay they can get has been cut and secured. But calculating everything, it is not supposed that on an average these 162 families have more than two months' provisions. Sickness is also appearing among them. I found several cases of dysentery and typhoid fever. From the want of proper nourishment and the state of the land this may be expected to increase."

Mr. Kemp concluded his statement with the following appeal:—

"If this report of what I saw and heard will lead to further inquiry and timely relief of real cases of distress, it will be well. There is a great abundance almost everywhere else except some six counties of Illinois. The Christian benevolence of this great State is adequate to meet all cases of real want. These French people are, to my knowledge, industrious, virtuous, and pious. They are most of them Protestants and Presbyterians, and are under the pastoral care of Rev. C. Chiniquy."

MYSTERY.

Three Skeletons Found Under a House.

Early in the past summer three human skeletons were found under a house at Parkville, Mo., under the following circumstances:—A boy, son of the people residing in the house, had borrowed an axe of a neighbor, which, instead of returning, he placed under a rock forming part of the wall of the building. Some time after, being asked by the neighbor what he had done with the axe, he told them where he had placed it. On going to the spot and rolling away the stone to obtain the axe, a human skull was brought to light. Further investigation by digging resulted in the startling discovery of three human skeletons of men, covered with a slight depth of earth. The teeth of one was found to be filled with gold fillings, proving that the skeletons most unquestionably belonged to white persons. The excitement occasioned by so horrible a dsscovery was intense. Fresh horror is now added to it by a discovery which may throw some light on the terrible mystery. On Monday, September 13, a little girl, daughter of the family at present residing in the house, went to a closet to hang up some clothing. Instead of coming out backward, as almost everybody would, and as undoubtedly a great many had done who had visited the closet perhaps a hundred times, she turned around, when her attention was attracted by some writing on the wall before her (which had escaped the notice of those who had previously visited the closet); calling the attention of the family to it, they were horrified to find the following:—

"John Brink, California, Mc. Should I not get away with my life, will some one report me to Dr. M. Cotter, California, Mo. They are trying to murder us.

"Feb. 2, 1857."

Undoubtedly this has a connection with the bodies under the building, and may lead to some developments which will show that murder most foul was committed, and that one of the skeletons found was that of the writer of the above, and the others of companions whom he indicates were with him. The idea occurs to us, says the Leavenworth *Times*, from which we take our account, that these men may have been "Free Statesmen," either on their way to, or kidnapped from Kansas in 1857, and killed by "border ruffians." But speculations are needless, for many theories might be advanced and none of them be correct. The house in 1857 stood isolated from all others, upon a hill. Now other buildings surround it, and the hill is graded down. But at the time indicated by the writing discovered in the closet, the building was so far removed from others that a foul murder could have been done without alarming any of the neighborhood. The proprietor at that time is still living in the county, but many different families have since lived in it. This man, it is stated, was then considered an upright man, and although suspicion must now point very strongly towards him, the people of that section do not think it possible that he is the murderer. The building is now owned by a citizen of Leavenworth.

PARIS SENSATIONS.

The Modern Anti-Art Spirit.

Paris has had a sensation in the way of anti-art. M. Carpeaux had executed and put up in front of the new opera house a group of figures in marble. The centre figure of the group is a man holding aloft a tambourine, and beneath him are some naked women dragging each other round in a ring, and supposed to be dancing. It must be acknowledged that these nude figures seem heartily ashamed of being thus exposed to the public gaze. The group when first exposed was variously criticized, some people contending that the artist deserved well of his country for launching into something original, and others declaring that his originality was nothing but indecency. But the other night somebody quietly smashed a bottle of ink over one of the nude girls! A great outcry has been raised against the author of this piece of vandalism, and no such attack has been made on a public monument since a gentleman broke the nose of one of the colossal female figures in the Place de la Concorde, because the lady resembled his wife. A similar outrage has been committed in the garden of the Luxembourg. A bottle of ink was thrown over the marble group of Acis and Galatea of the Medicis fountain.

A Fiery Authoress Wants to Fight.

Sensation number two has been created by a lady challenging a journalist to fight a duel! Madame Olympe Audouard, who lately read or lectured in your city in the Jerome Theatre, feeling herself aggrieved by an article in the *Figaro*, has called out M. de Villemessant. This fiery authoress begs to inform the editor of the *Figaro* that he need have no scruples as to accepting her challenge, seeing that she is a widow, and has neither father nor brother. She is, moreover, a capital shot, and informs her adversary that a ball fired by a feminine hand is quite as murderous in its result as any other.

TREACHEROUS SAVAGES.

Indians Return Treachery for Hospitality to a Small Band of White Men.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 17.

The following particulars of an Indian massacre near Fort Buford, on the Upper Missouri, reach us from an authentic source:—

It is the usual custom for Indian traders to give the heads of the different tribes a feast each year. On the occasion to which we refer, Mr. Larpenter, whose trading post is at Fort Buford, had given a feast to a large number of Indians. After their repast they went to the officers' quarters at Fort Buford and amused the latter with a war-dance. Of course every one in or about the fort was present to witness this novel and amusing performance, little dreaming that while they were standing as spectators to witness the war dance of a lot of *quasi* peaceable savages, their friends, only one and a half mile from the fort, were being murdered. It appears that four wood-choppers, named Peter S. Dugan, whose parents reside in Butler county, Pennsylvania; James H. McLain, from some part of Illinois; J. Uraldie, an Italian; and an old plainsman named Adam Jones, went out, the morning to which we allude, to cut wood, about one mile and a half from the fort. About noon, and before the wood-choppers were able to give the alarm, they were surrounded by about seventy-five Indian warriors belonging to the Honea Papa tribe. The Indians immediately surrounded and commenced an attack on the small band of white men. The latter being well armed, fought back with a heroism very seldom heard of. For one hour the unequal contest raged, at the end of which time the four white men were killed, but not before they had killed ten and dangerously wounded thirteen more of their enemies. After the Indians had killed the four white men, they proceeded to take their scalps. Previous to this time, Mr. J. W. Cooper, hearing shots, and suspecting that everything was not right, got on his horse and rode in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded. As he came in sight of the Indians they started for the Missouri river. Mr. Cooper, learning the condition of affairs, returned immediately to the fort and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens and soldiers went in pursuit, but before they reached the battle-ground the Indians had scalped the four white men, and were in the act of carrying off their own dead. The white men giving pursuit, the Indians made a bee-line for the Missouri river. They succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, and gaining protection from the underbrush on its bank, before their white pursuers came within rifle range. Ten Indians were killed outright, and thirteen wounded. The latter made their escape. The bodies of the ten dead Indians were fastened to the horses of the soldiers and citizens, and dragged to Fort Buford, where they were cut up and quartered. It would appear that the four white men fought until they were killed. When found they were clustered together, some of them having fired from fifty to seventy rounds of cartridge.

Our informant states that a part of the same band of Indians, on the same day and about the same time, attacked a train belonging to Captain Payne. There were about thirty-five men in Captain Payne's party. He had one man wounded and one horse stolen.

Old Indian traders express great fears of a general Indian outbreak. They say that the Indians never showed as much hostility as they do at the present time, and everything indicates an Indian war.

SPIRITED AWAY.

An Injured Husband Values his Wife at $20,000.

Lawyers do not often appear in court as defendants, but occasionally are compelled to become their own clients, and then they realize to the full extent "the glorious uncertainty of the law." It is a saying among the profession that "the lawyer who pleads his own case has a fool for a client." For this reason they help each other out when compelled to defend. A case is now pending which will probably call out all the legal talent of the city in the defense of one who has been assailed in a very tender point with the weapons of the law.

The case referred to is styled Hiram W. Cady vs. James E. Momford, and was entered yesterday in the Circuit Court. Who Mr. Cady is we do not know, except that, like "Othello," he is "damned with a fair wife." And there's where the shoe pinches; for this lovely wife appears to have attracted the attention of Mr. Momford, who is a bachelor of mature years, ample fortune, and an eye for beauty. Mr. Momford is the gentleman who, some years ago, was nominated for judge of one of the courts on the Democratic ticket. He was not elected, and so the judicial ermine is not soiled by the charges brought against him by Mr. Cady.

We cannot state, in plain words, all the facts alleged in the petition of Mr. Cady, for the language of his complaint might offend ears polite. We can only say that he claims $20,000 damages for being deprived of the society of his wife; that he charges Mumford with having been too familiar with her, and with spiriting her away, so that he does not know her present whereabouts. It is also stated in the complaint that improper means were used to destroy the fruit of the illicit connection.

It is to be understood that we totally discredit the story of the lawyer's depravity. It can hardly be possible that a gentleman of such refined manners—one moving in the first circles—the pet of the ladies—the envy of younger and better looking men—would so far forget the decencies of society as to steal away a man's wife, and keep her concealed from him. There must be some mistake about the matter, and Mr. Cady may be laboring under a horrible hallucination caused by jealousy or something worse. We await the filing of the lawyer's answer, that we may hear both sides of the case.—*St. Louis Democrat, 16th.*

PAINFUL REVELATION.

Corruption in the Methodist Book Concern.

The N. Y. *Times* makes the following editorial announcement, which will occasion a stir in Church circles. The "Concern" of which mention is made does an enormous business in supplying the churches of the denomination with books, and is, in fact, the central repository for all such works appertaining to this branch of the Christian Church:—

It is with great reluctance that we give currency to a very unpleasant report which has reached us in regard to an institution which of all others in the land ought to be beyond reproach, or even suspicion. The authority, however, for what we are about to announce is of such a character that silence on our part would, under the circumstances, amount to delinquency. We are credibly assured that the new Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The subject, we understand, is undergoing investigation, and as soon as the details can be given to the public without prejudice to any but culpable parties, we shall endeavor to furnish them.

These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some eight or nine years, and of course their full extent is not yet ascertained with precision. The magnitude of the business transacted by this concern, and the reputation which it has enjoyed for probity in its management, conspire to give to any suspicion against it a painful importance. It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying of this institution, in the columns of the *Times*, "that it should be recorded, to the honor of all concerned, that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.

NATIONAL PROJECTS.

New Mouth for the Mississippi River—Norfolk to be Made an Important Port.

From Washington correspondence to the N. Y. *Herald*, we take the following:—

The naturally navigable waters of the Mississippi valley aggregate nearly 1700 miles. Water has its currents and so has trade. But those of the latter do not run with the former; for in the main the great outlet of trade is northeast by the lakes, Erie Canal and Hudson, instead of south, by the Gulf of Mexico. It is now proposed to open a way across the Virginia mountains broad and deep enough to drain the Mississippi valley due eastward into the Chesapeake, not of water, of course, but of produce. The old James River and Kanawha Canal—already finished half the distance—was to connect the waters of the James with those of the Kanawha, a tributary of the Ohio; but the proposed canal is to be of a capacity equal at least to the great Erie Canal of New York. Such a canal, by supplying 400 miles of the route, would open the way for transportation without transshipment between the ocean and 17,000 miles of already navigable inland waters. The project is to be brought before Congress this winter, and it is expected that it will be petitioned for by citizens of every part of the Union. Great considerations of national defense are said by military men to justify it, but the grand commercial hypothesis is the manner in which it would affect the grain interest of the West and the bread interest of the East. It appears by official reports of United States engineers charged with surveys, etc., of proposed national canals in the Northwest, that the dangers of lake navigation, the numerous transshipments, the necessity of much railroad carriage and the closing of navigation five-twelfths of the year, besides the heavy tolls on the Erie Canal, all make the cost of carrying Western grain to the seaboard by existing routes enormous. For example:—It is reported that from Dubuque, Iowa, to New York the freight and charges amount to sixty-eight cents a bushel. The effect of this is that before the producer gets to market he has spent the bulk of his grain in paying the way. On the other hand, the Eastern purchaser, of New England and New York, has to pay whatever price the demand imposes upon an article already enhanced by such heavy way charges. Now, it is claimed, upon very careful analogies and all other data, that the sixty-eight cents might be reduced half, or even three-quarters, if this great Atlantic canal were opened, so that Western grain could reach New York, Boston, etc., through the port of Norfolk. The far West, indeed, must now pay as much to get grain to Chicago as they would then pay to get it to the seaboard. The reduction of carrying cost would naturally divide itself equally between the consumer and producer, so that while the New Yorker would get his bread cheaper the Buckeye would sell his wheat higher. Indian corn, now unknown as bread out of this country, though freely eaten by our foreign population, could then be sent abroad cheaply enough to make it a preferred breadstuff for the poor of Christendom, with the effect of virtually bringing into new existence an American export that might rival cotton itself in time as a source of national wealth.

Another great work proposed is the Coosa cotton route, from Mobile up the Alabama river, thence up the Coosa river till within thirty miles of the south bend of the Tennessee river; across this thirty miles a ship canal; thence up the Tennessee and its longest branch, the Holston, to the borders of Virginia, near Saltville; from Saltville to Lynchburg (already traversed by a railroad) a double-track road, fit for heavy freights, and at Lynchburg striking the Atlantic water route above mentioned to New York.

The railroad route is 176 miles long; all the rest water. The route would save nearly 2000 miles of the present route which cotton takes from the cotton centres in New York and the other cities North, and also the dangers of the Florida Keys, for which insurance alone is two and a half per cent on ship and cargo.

The advocates of these works claim that they are more truly national than the Pacific railways, of which they are the necessary complement. If, as half the thoughtful commercial men of Europe fear, the trade of the world is to abandon the routes of Vasco de Gama and Magellan and cross the bosom of the great republic, the proposed water route from the genial mouth of the Chesapeake to Omaha, at least, or northwardly to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, would give the country an advantage in absorbing the Indian trade of all nations immensely greater than railway transportation the whole distance between the oceans.

GENERALITIES.

The Suez Canal.

The entire cost of the Suez Canal, to be opened next December, has been about $81,000,000. But to include improvements, which will be applied as experience may suggest, we may safely set the total sum at $85,000,000. It is estimated by some authorities that the annual business of the canal will amount to 10,000,000 tons, and that its gross receipts will be 100,000,000 francs.

Doctress Walker a Failure.

Here is Miss Susan B. Anthony's opinion of the heroine of "breeches and braids," who pushes Dress Reform:—

Reporter—What do you think of Miss Walker as the representative of a class likely to prove a disturbing element?

Miss A.—Miss Walker is simply "a failure." The breeches are not so objectionable in themselves, but you noticed yesterday that the greatest curiosity was manifested to see her pantaloons, but when she began speaking the audience became restless. I do not like to judge Walker, but fear that vanity and love of notice are too much of a motive power with her to suffer her to be of service in the coming struggle. She is no speaker.

Mrs. Clem Again.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial* gives currency to the following singular report, which we give for what it is worth:—

"It is now, in consequence of some revelations made, while in the jail at New Albany, by Frank Reno, more than half suspected that the business of Mr. Young, Mrs. Clem, and Abrams was to put upon the market, or, as it is more commonly called, "shove" certain Treasury notes or bonds, stolen in 1867 from an agent of the United States Treasury Department at Washington (to the amount of a million and a half), the stolen money being unsigned by the Treasurer, but otherwise regularly filled out. (The stealing of these bonds was denied in a published card by Secretary McCulloch, but they were stolen, nevertheless.) Frank Reno stated that a portion of these bonds were on the Jeffersonville train when it was captured and robbed by the 'Reno gang' in 1868, and that they were directed to certain parties in Indianapolis, whose business it was to sell them and get them into circulation. The intimations thrown out by him pointed to Young, Mrs. Clem, and Abrams as these parties. This information we have from a prominent lawyer of this Judicial Circuit."

Bravery of a Young Girl.

Last week was an exciting one in the burglarious line in North Davenport, Iowa. Among the acts of the burglars was one of a novel and exciting character. Mrs. Griswold, who lives north of Locust street, in the vicinity of the school-house, went from home for a visit to a neighbor in the country, leaving her daughter, sixteen years of age, with two or three smaller children in possession of the house. That night a burglar entered the house and rummaged about generally. The young lady heard him, but lay trembling and quiet. At last the scoundrel entered her bedroom. She pretended to be asleep, lying with her face to the wall. Mr. Burglar went up to the bedside, bent over her, placed his hand upon her cheek, deliberately turned her face upwards, and took a good look at it by the aid of his dark lantern. The young girl never moved a muscle, and the burglar let the face carefully back to its resting-place on the pillow, and left the room and the house. The young lady caught a glimpse of his face through her eyelids as he looked at her. He wore a mask, and that was all she could tell about his appearance. Nothing was missed from the house the next morning. The experience of the young lady is one which few of her sex, or of the sterner sex either, for that matter, would like to encounter.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Kidnapping Children in Ireland.

The Cork *Examiner* of Sept. 6 says:—Those strange stories of kidnapping hitherto confined to the region of the nursery, but to which recent occurrences have given a graver import and wider circulation, have received a striking and well-authenticated corroboration in an event that has just happened in the district of Caherciveen. On Wednesday night a farmer named John McCarthy, residing at a place called Inn Ferry, eight miles from Caherciveen, retired to rest at his usual hour, his bed occupying one end of the sleeping apartment, and that of three of his children—aged respectively five, four, and three years—being placed at the other, and immediately beneath a little window opening on pivots. At an advanced hour of the night McCarthy was aroused from sleep by the screaming of the child of four, and, inquiring what was the matter, was told by the little fellow that a man was trying to take him away. The father having removed the child to his own bed' tried to persuade him that he had only dreamed, when the eldest boy, from the opposite bed, said, "Oh, no, father, somebody was trying to take Shawneen away." Almost immediately after the father was again on his feet, this time in real terror, in response to a piercing shriek from the eldest boy, whom, on looking towards the children's bed, he plainly saw lifted up bodily to the level of the bottom of the window by a hand thrust in from without. To rush towards the window was the work of an instant, when the child was at once dropped between the bed and the wall, and McCarthy, looking through the window, perceived three men beating a hasty retreat. His first impulse was to give them chase, but he was restrained by his wife, who pointed out to him the folly of such a proceeding on the part of a single, half dressed, and unarmed man. Shortly after, accompanied by some of his neighbors, whom he roused up, he made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but with no result beyond the discovery of some shoe-prints leading from the house along the sandy beach in the vicinity. The marks were of shoes different from those worn by the peasantry, being of a lighter kind, and without nails.

THE WICKEDEST MAN.

How He Takes the Death of his Wife.

Mrs. Mary Allen, wife of John Allen, known as "the Wickedest Man in New York," died of dropsy, at her home in Roosevelt street, on Saturday last. Her health had been declining for some time, owing to her habits of dissipation. The property where her family resided is valued at about $60,000, and is the fruit of John's nineteen years of labor in the dance-house business in Water street. The funeral took place at the residence yesterday at 1½ P. M. A goodly number of people were present, for most of Mrs. Allen's old dance-house friends had come to take the last farewell of their old companion. Only five or six men were to be seen; all the rest were girls and women. Three Catholic priests had been in attendance up to the time of her death. The Rev. J. C Arnold, formerly Superintendent of the Howard Mission, and an old friend of the Allen family, was present. A large proportion of the mourners did not appear to manifest much grief for the loss of an old friend. Some of the men and women swore strange oaths, while others talked and laughed as they had done so often on other occasions. The Wickedest Man took things coolly, and just before the corpse was removed he went out and got a drink. Many of the women walked up to the coffin, gazed a moment, then bent over and kissed the face of the dead three times. Little Chester, a boy of about eight years, seemed deeply affected, and he could scarcely believe that he was never to see his mother again in this life. The husband kissed his dead wife for the last time, and then said, "There is the best friend I ever had, and that is all I can do for her." As the coffin was being taken down stairs he remarked, "She is going to the grave feet first." The burial took place at Calvary Cemetery.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Jane Hibbard, an abandoned-looking young woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a silk coat belonging to Margaret Coppersmith. She was employed by the lady as a domestic, and having served a term of eighteen days, departed with the lady's coat, which she disposed of at a pawnbroker's.

William G. Faulkner pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, having been caught in the act of stealing it by a policeman.

Edward Smith was convicted of the larceny of several china toy dogs, which he stole from a store in the manner of a regular sneak thief. When missed they were traced to the prisoner's possession, and his arrest was made. Though he entered a plea of guilty, he made no defense to the statements of the witnesses.

James Young pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a ham valued at three dollars, the property of William B. Chambers.

Benjamin Roberts, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a wagon. The proof was to the effect that one night recently the wagon was taken from No. 806 North Nineteenth street, and was traced from the Bazaar, in Ninth street, to the horse market, where the owner learned that the prisoner had offered it for sale and driven it away. He went to the prisoner's house to arrest him, but he fled and escaped. Subsequently, however, he was caught, and the wagon was satisfactorily traced to his possession.

John Linnerd pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. The lady kept a boarding-house in South Washington square, and he had been to sea for a long time; but upon his return, when he first entered the house he struck her, pushed her off from him, and, drawing a knife, threatened her therewith. The wife, who appeared to be a highly respectable lady, said she did not wish to see her husband severely dealt with, but only desired to effect her own security against his freaks.

George Rogers was convicted of the larceny of $15, belonging to Patrick Kelly. He was seen to enter Kelly's store, at Twenty-first and Webster, on Sunday, and to take the money from the till; and was followed, and seen to offer one of the stolen bills at a neighboring tavern.

—We feel it to be our duty to utter some solemn and impressive words of warning to our readers. Our State is passing through a critical period in its history. Our colored population has recently been emancipated from slavery and invested with the duties of citizenship. They are not well instructed in their new duties, and under bad tuition since freedom many of them have been taught to distrust their former masters, and led, perhaps, to expect a division of the land among themselves. While naturally docile and quiet, they are easily excited. * * It is easy to see how rash and thoughtless individuals of either race might precipitate a collision that would be fearful to contemplate. There are points in Texas in which there is danger of such a collision. And it behooves every thoughtful and prudent man to do all in his power to avert so dire a calamity.—*Houston Telegraph (Governor Hamilton Democrat), Sept. 11.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Spain, Cuba, and the United States—England and France Intend no Interference—California Odd Fellows—Transfer of Telegraph Lines—The European Market Quotations.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—At the afternoon session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Grand Officers presented their reports, and standing committees were appointed. The reports exhibit a gratifying condition of the Order, with the exception of the interior of the Southern States, which are peculiarly bad. The extension of the Order in Australia is accompanied with unexpected success.

The Pacific Express Company

commence business on October 1. It is reported that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have notified Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Union Express Company not to carry their fast freight after that date.

FROM THE WEST.

Telegraph Line Transfers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Arrangements are being made for transferring the Mississippi Valley line to the Western Union, it being now conceded that the former company will accept the company's offer of $100,000. The original cost of constructing the line was $180,000.

Shot by a Policeman.

Henry Keets, a horse thief, was shot last night by a police officer, from whom he was trying to escape. The wound will probably prove fatal.

Damages for Forcible Ejectment.

Clement Hess has commenced a suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for $5000, in consequence of being forcibly ejected from the cars and sustaining injuries.

FROM EUROPE.

France and England Not to Interfere in Foreign International Complications.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—I am assured from well-informed sources of authority, that the Governments of England and France have, after diplomatic consultation, come to the conclusion that the *status quo* of governmental and executive relations existing between Turkey and Egypt must be maintained. It has been settled also, between the same two leading powers, that there shall be no interference from this side between Spain and the United States on the subject matters of the Cuban revolution and American diplomacy in Madrid.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81½; 10-40s, 75¾; Erie Railroad, 27¾; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 12¾@12⅞d.; middling Orleans, 13@13⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 4000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d.

HAVRE, Sept. 21.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency last night at 153f. 50c. on the spot and 151f. 50c. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 21—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93⅛. Railways easier; Erie, 27; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—1 P. M.—Uplands Cotton, 12⅞d.; Orleans, 13d. The sales to-day will probably reach 5000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are flat and nominal. California Wheat, 10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 6d; receipts at the port for the past three days, 50,000 quarters, including 35,000 American. Corn, 24s. 6d. Peas, 45s. Tallow, 47s.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R........200½	West. Union Tele.... 36⅞
N. Y. & Erie Rail... 39½	Toledo & Wabash R. 73
Ph. and Rea. R....... 95½	Mil. & St. Paul R...... 72¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.. 96⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 82¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.ex d.107½	Adams Express...... 55⅜
Chi. and N. W. com... 75½	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 18⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref... 85⅞	United States....... 57¾
Chi. and R. I. R.......109	Tennessee 6s, new.. 56
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 86	Gold..............137½
Pacific Mail Steam... 76	Market steady.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The convalescent feeling after the late sweeping raid upon the stock market was more manifest to-day, although the recovery was not steady and gradual, but by fits and starts. If we may judge by appearances—which are oftenest the least reliable sign in Wall street—the 'bear' speculation has culminated, and a reverse movement been inaugurated. The late 'bears' were still worrying the market to-day, assailing it at each advance, and gave evidence of a desire to purchase. All clique movements depend for their success upon the secrecy with which they are conducted. Hence in preparing for a counter movement in stocks the 'bears' are compelled to keep up a desultory fire, under cover of which to make purchases on their own account as well as to induce an increase of the 'short' interest. That the market was being so manipulated to-day evidence was plentiful. There was a raid in the morning and a general 'talk' of tight money, under which prices went off to nearly the lowest of last Friday. Then the market rallied, but was once more assailed. As it went down the quondam 'bears,' but now 'bulls,' bought, while they tempted the street into 'going short.' The day closed with another rally and a buoyant market. The feature was Pacific Mail, which suddenly advanced to 77 in consequence of a 'new deal,' by which Mr. C. K. Garrison is to be run for the Presidency, and a change in the administration effected at the next election. As the short interest in Pacific is very large, it was easy to run up the price. Hence in the scramble to cover there was an advance from 72 to 77. New York Central opened at 204, fell to 199, and was thenceforward feverish between 200 and 202. The meeting of the directors, which comes off on Wednesday, at Albany, stimulates buying, and the 'bears' are afraid to sell. Erie was quiet and weak. Lake Shore is still in a cloud, and will remain so until there has been a sufficient probation for its late misdeeds. The money market was quite active, but stock houses were fully supplied at gold interest before 3 o'clock. There was no dispute about paying this rate, which fact seems to indicate that the change in the stock market is the initiation of a 'bull' movement. There is a better demand every day from the South and West for funds; so that it is hardly probable the money market will be less active before the middle of winter. We are fairly launched into active money. This natural stringency was aided by a movement to make greenbacks scarce, as an offset to the 'bull' movement in gold; but the combination in the latter market defiantly advanced the price to 137¾, which they were the better able to do from the apprehensions of difficulty on the Cuban question, the Gold Room circulating a story late in the day that three gunboats were being made ready at the Navy Yard to proceed to the island in question. The gold 'bulls' repeated the old threat of advancing the market slowly and steadily, day by day, until the 'bears' refused longer to buy, when they would refuse to lend the gold which they control, and thus make a ruinous 'corner.'

"Foreign exchange was weak and lower. The pressure to sell bills still continues, which, with the check to purchases by the importing merchants, owing to the high rate of gold, keeps the market unsettled.

"Government bonds were, on the whole, weak in the more speculative issues, the unsettled feeling as to the future of money operating unfavorably, while the foreign market to-day was lower for American securities. There was considerable excitement in early transactions, but after banking hours the market became quiet and dull, the currency sixes being weakened by the advance in gold."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

There is an active demand for currency to-day, with a very close discount market. The statement of our banks is quite as favorable as we anticipated, and in some of its features more so. Legal-tenders come out very strong, showing an increase of over $360,000, with an increase in loans of $106,114. On the other hand, the deposit lines have enlarged only $56,715, which shows the active and close condition of the market.

Though the improvement is not of an important character, it is sufficiently so to dissipate the alarms in regard to a stringent future which have been so generally entertained. All that can reasonably be expected for the next six weeks is that our banks will be able to hold their own, which they are now doing marvellously well. At the close of that period, or earlier, the balance of domestic trade will begin to be in favor of the Eastern cities, as it is now against us, and the money market will quickly recover from the stringency which now prevails.

The rates are unchanged, but the market is very active in all kinds of loans. Gold is again strong, opening at 137½ and selling at noon at 137⅝, an advance of ⅛. Government loans are dull and prices indicate a downward movement for the balance of the day.

There was more activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices, generally, were without change. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101@101½.

Reading Railroad was quiet at 47⅝, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 56¼@56⅜; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¼; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 36½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 52 for Minehill Railroad; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal shares no sales were reported; 17½ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

New York and Middle Coal was taken at 4½.

Bank and Passenger Railway stocks were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New ...101	100 sh Penna...b10. 56⅜
$900 do ...New.101½	73 do......ls. 56⅜
100 sh Reading..b10. 47⅝	200 do.....b30. 56⅜
100 do.....b30. 47⅝	13 do......b5. 56⅜
8 sh Mor Cl Pf.... 61	8 do........ 56¼
300 sh N Y & Mid.. 4½	70 do.......ls. 56⅜
10 sh Leh Val R... 56¼	100 do.......... 56⅜
5 sh Penna R..ls. 56⅜	30 do.......... 56⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@121⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅝@122⅛; do., 1864, 120⅛@120¾; do., 1865, 121@121½; do., July, 1865, 119@119¼; do. do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119@119¼; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅞; Pacifics, 109@109¼; Gold, 137⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1862, 121⅞@122⅛; do. 1864, 120⅛@120⅝; do. 1865, 121@121¼; do, 1865, new, 119@119⅛; do. 1867, do. 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1868, do., 119@119⅛; 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109@@109¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 137⅜@137⅝; Silver, 132@133½.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............137⅜	11·12 A. M. 137⅜
10·35 " 137⅝	11·30 " 137½
10·55 " 137⅜	11·42 " 137⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22.—There is some demand from the home consumers for Flour, but an almost total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of superfine at $5·25@5·62½, extras at $5·62½@6·25, 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $7·50@7·75, 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·25, and 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $7·50. Rye Flour is quiet at $6·37½ per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature; sales of 3000 bushels Western red at $1·48@1·51, and 10,000 do. on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·15 per bushel for Western. Corn is firm, and there is not much activity; sales of 400 bushels yellow at $1·20, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats are without change; sales of 6000 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania at 64c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at $38 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward more freely and sells at $7·50@8; Timothy is firm at $4·75@5; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·55.

Whisky is dull and weak. 156 barrels sold yesterday at $1·15@1·16 for wood-bound packages.

—The dissatisfaction of the Democracy at their local ticket is not confined to Philadelphia alone. All over the State the respectable portion of the Democracy repudiate the tickets which have been forced upon them by the rings. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Arrived, ship Anahuac, from Boston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........74 | 11 A. M..........82 | 2 P. M..........84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kurtz, Hudson, N. Y., D. Cooper.
Barque Prudentia, Gjeruldsen, Amsterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Maggie Hammond, Evans, Belfast, E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Eunice, Barker, Mayaguez and a market, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Norfolk, D. Cooper.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Boston, do.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr W. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Milton, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Branford, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Branford, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey East Cambridge, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, Salem, N. J., do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 30, Brice, New York, do.
Barge Hiawatha, Barrett, New York, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, 40 days from Troon, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Hasker, 6 days from Beverly.
Brig Birchard & Torrey, Pritchard, 10 days from Boston.
Schr John H. French, Burgess, from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr George and Albert, McDonald, from Bangor, with lumber to Herbert & Davis.
Schr Gunrock, Bangs, 12 days from St. John's, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Goddess, Tilley, from Cohasset.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from New Haven.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr E. Lameyer, Gorman, from Boston.
Schr A. Aldridge, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr Gen. Conner, French, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr J. Young, Wilson, from Boston.
Schr Naonta, Smith, from Boston.

BELOW.

A Portuguese brig, supposed to be the brig Marianna IV, from Lisbon.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 20.—Barques Alaska, from New Orleans for Boston; Frederick Louise, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam; brigs Arctic, do. for Gibraltar; M. E. Leighton, do. for Quebec; and schr J. J. Spencer, do. for Washington, are at the Breakwater, in company with the fleet which has been detained for the last week by the prevailing easterly wind. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Norwich; Roanoke, Barrett, from New Haven; and Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, from Bridgeport, Conn., all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CUBA—THE EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A telegram from Madrid says the Spanish press has been in a complete ferment of excitement and indignation since the presentation of General Sickles' notes to the Government. Sickles himself comes in for a share of abuse as well as the United States Government. It is said by the excited press that he was sent to Madrid because he was known to to be a strong partisan of Cuban annexation. The press of Spain, England, and France is much occupied with this subject also. While there is still some of the old jealousy of the United States apparent in the articles of the London and Paris newspapers, the Cuban question and difficulties are in general fairly discussed. This change of tone is significant, and indicates the drift of public sentiment in Europe on the subject. There seems to be an impression that war between Spain and the United States is possible. One of the London journals says the war enthusiasm is gathering fast in Spain, and that what with Spanish pride and American sympathies the situation is very critical. Then, in connection with this excitement in Spain, we hear of the Government sending vessels of war and additional troops to Cuba.

Governments do very foolish things sometimes as well as individuals, and Spain has been famous for that in her disastrous wars with the South American colonies and republics. The Spaniards are very proud, and in the excess of their pride and chagrin at the prospect of losing Cuba may talk of war; but we have no idea that Spain will venture upon a conflict with the United States, for there would be neither honor nor profit in such a conflict. She would lose all her remaining American possessions and get nothing in return but defeat and an enormous increase of her debt. Indeed, she has not the means to wage such a war. "It is difficult to believe," as one of the European journals says, "that Spain, with a divided people, a bankrupt treasury, one colony in revolt, others to lose, and nothing to win, can seriously contemplate war with one of the greatest powers on earth."

Nor do we see what cause Spain has or can have to declare war against the United States. Our Government has been active for a year during the struggle in Cuba in favoring Spain by suppressing expeditions to aid the Cubans. It has indirectly aided Spain by permitting arms, ammunition and supplies to go from this country for the Spaniards, while it has been vigilant in preventing any leaving for the Cubans. In fact, it has gone in direct opposition to public sentiment here in the desire to show its good feeling and honesty to a friendly nation. And now, when the war in Cuba has been prolonged for a year, when the atrocious conduct of it by Spain has shocked the civilized world, when the Cubans have been gaining ground all the time, and when the insurrection promises to be successful, our Government offers itself as a mediator to settle the difficulty. Is that a cause of war? Is the offer to guarantee a hundred millions of dollars to Spain for the independence of Cuba, when by simply being passive or inactive Cuba would be freed without paying a dollar, an unfriendly act? Can this moderation and liberality of the United States be construed into a cause of war? The Regent Serrano certainly did not so consider it, for he thanked our Government, through Mr. Sickles, for its offer of mediation. He went so far even as to submit a modified proposition to that of Mr. Sickles for the settlement of the difficulty, having for its end the independence of Cuba. Though the terms of his proposition were extravagant and could not be entertained, the fact that Spain consented to negotiate for the independence of Cuba at all was important, and showed that the action of the United States could not be regarded as offensive. The people of Spain will probably look at the matter in the same light their Government does after the first ebullition of excitement subsides. Indeed, if they act as sensible men they will do so. Our special telegram from Washington, published on yesterday, goes to show that the opinions of the British and French newspapers on the subject of Cuba count as nothing in official circles, and that the Cabinet cannot understand why the Spaniards should become so intensely excited over the offer by General Sickles of a good round sum of money for the island, with the chance of being freed from the care of a people who, it appears, do not want them. Our diplomatic action in Madrid conveyed no threat, but, on the contrary, much excellent advice. It intimated that delay was particularly dangerous in this case—a fact which is confirmed by the enunciated resolve of the Cubans that the growing crops shall be destroyed, and the island rendered desert by their own hands, before they shall submit again to Spanish rule.

But the excitement spoken of in Spain seems to arise from the apprehension that the American Government will go further and recognize the belligerent rights or independence of Cuba. And there is reason for this, even if our Minister at Madrid has intimated to the Government there that such might be the case. Well, has not the United States a right to do this? Do not all nations act so in the case of civil wars when their interests, humanity, and State policy lead them to such a course? Has not Spain herself done so? We might refer to the hasty recognition of our Southern States as belligerents by the European powers, of which Spain was one, and to many other cases; but no argument is needed. Our Government has been more forbearing and waited longer in the case of Cuba—yes, even against the sentiment and feeling of the American people—than is generally the case where national interests and policy are involved. We might refer to the unfriendly conduct of Spain in joining the coalition against Mexico, in sending a vast fleet to seize San Domingo, and in making war upon our sister republics of America in defiance of the cherished American policy proclaimed by the Monroe doctrine at the time when our hands were tied by a gigantic civil war; but we are too magnanimous to raise this question for the purpose of retaliation. We wish to remain on friendly terms with Spain; but we cannot support her any longer in a cruel and hopeless war upon Cuba.

Whatever course the Spanish government may take, the time is near at hand when the United States will recognize the Cubans as belligerents or independent. That, we have no doubt, is the determined policy of the administration, as it is certainly the wish of the people. This subject will come up probably in Cabinet council soon after General Grant and his Secretaries return to Washington the present week, and we may expect to hear something more decisive. The President is not a man to back down. Sending of more Spanish war vessels and troops to Cuba, or the warlike tone of the Madrid press, or Prim's interviews with Napoleon, or Napoleon's despatches to his Minister in Washington, will not turn him aside from his purpose. Nor will the people of this great country give up their policy or the object they have in view at the threat of war. But there will be no war. The administration has only to be firm, and the Spanish government and people will come to their senses. The present excitement in Spain is simply a little storm, which has been raised probably for political effect, but which will pass away and leave the horizon clear for a settlement of the Cuban difficulty.

THE DOMINION NORTH OF US.

From the N. Y. World.

The situation in the new Dominion north of us is a very peculiar one. When the pact of confederation was entered into by the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, it had the cordial consent of the home government of Great Britain, for the following reason:—The home Government desired to get rid of these American colonies, and believed that the consolidation would so strengthen them in real power and self-esteem as that they would be then ready to assume and maintain an independence which could be yielded to them without dishonor by the crown.

It was a necessity to establish and foster an intercolonial trade which should, partially at least, take the place of the comparatively free trade which the Canadas enjoyed with the United States before the abolition of the Reciprocity treaty. And of the proposed advantages of the confederation, Canadian politicians, merchants and financiers hoped to obtain the lion's share. New Brunswick went into the confederation with similar objects, though not without distrust of the result on the part of a good many of her people. Nova Scotia was betrayed into the confederation by the votes of politicians who were elected nearly two years before the question came up.

So, while nothing could have been better devised for the prosperity of all the provinces included (deprived as they were of reciprocal trade with us), no unanimity of energy or sentiment resulted—no confidence and no proud, patriotic feeling were engendered by the fact of the Dominion. The Constitution of the new Government was a hurriedly got up, botched affair, leaving everything at the mercy of the politicians who happened to be in power. The most powerful politicians were those of the Canadas. The representatives of the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the Government and in Parliament did not have the unmitigated confidence of their own neighbors and constituents.

The chronic discontent, of which we just now hear so much, therefore varies in degree and kind, according to locality. In Canada (the provinces of Quebec and Ontario), the young men are for the independence of the Dominion. The agitation for annexation to the United States is confined to a class of second-rate politicians, scalawags, and nobodies. In New Brunswick, a large and reputable class, but not a majority, and in Nova Scotia, a still larger and more discontented number, hate the Dominion and the Dominion government, and would hail, to-morrow, the opportunity of going over to the United States.

There is in fact no homogeneity, no sympathy, between the different provinces of the Dominion. Instead of these there is distrust and rancor, and a latent or active indisposition to join hands and make a new nation.

The Governor-General's late tour through the lower provinces rather excited and increased expressions of discontent. Prince Arthur's visit has had no perceptible effect upon the grumblers anywhere. He has been treated with great respect as the son of the Queen; but the grumbling continues all the same. The politicians are making, and will make, the most of him, particularly in Canada. There are plenty of persons who began as peddlers and would like to end as peers: and if a Vice-Royalty can be established in the Dominion—with a colonial court and colonial titles—these persons will set it up on trial.

Meanwhile, the United States have the power to virtually decide the fate of these perturbed colonial communities. By wise statesmanship the Government at Washington may foster such a degree of intercourse between the several ports of the Dominion and ourselves as will enhance the prosperity of the whole Dominion, soften the present inter-colonial acerbities, and gradually enable the people of the Dominion to obtain and maintain an independence of the mother country which would be alike agreeable and prosperous to the English-speaking people of this entire continent. Just now the Dominion is not, as a whole, in the mood to fall into our lap, and would be, as a whole, an inconvenient burden. We may turn the Dominion from an ally of Great Britain into a friendly and profitable neighbor, and by-and-by the time will come when by such an intercourse all prejudices and obstacles to a confederation of the Dominion with the United States will be rubbed away.

DON QUIXOTE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The man who created the Knight of La Mancha, and that other genius who gave to the world Captain Bobadil, understood Spanish character well. The whirl of mind which is said to have caught up the good people of Madrid on hearing that General Sickles had offered the mediation of the United States, reminds us of what happened to the dear old knight when he charged upon a windmill. Something like a vertigo has turned the head of Mother Spain, and made her believe that Spanish honor is involved in keeping open this maelstrom of the Cuban question, and throwing into it ships and armaments, money and men. The worst of it is that nobody has a good word to say for the land of Prim and the Cid, and that while men are bury propping up a throne and fabricating a king for her, not a soul can venture to assure us of her peace or her integrity.

Lamentable is the fate of a country whose national humor has so much blood in it, and whose serious moods are instanced in the assassinations of Cadiz and Havana. Old and cautious observers of Spain are only enabled to say that if Bourbonism was bad, the Regency is influentially no better; that, as ever, the Madrid ministry is uncertain of its mind, and that Spain, though her best are at her head, is in want of great men. The story is an old one—that of chaos, we fear, with a title-page; anarchy, qualified by the dawning sincerity that followed the September revolution, and by the formidable menace of the loss of Cuba. In short, we have in Spain the elements of a disintegration only half governed and kept together by a Regency built upon the shifting sands of a revolution, and unfortunate enough not to know, until too late, that possessions are not to be preserved by passions, but by principles.

Cuba is not to be conquered by a frenzy. If baffled now, she would only plot to rise again. If Spain chooses to make herself warm in such a phœnix's nest as this, she is welcome. It will be her own body that will be burned, her own means that will be consumed, her own lives that will pay the forfeit for her terrible freak of lunacy. At a time when England stands ready to give a matronly benediction to her colonies should they decide to leave her household and erect establishments of their own, Spain with a bloody mind is bent upon repeating a performance of the middle ages, when conquerors became murderers, because they were stupid in the first place, and avaricious in the second. The fierce exclamation which has gone forth from the press of Madrid at a word of our Minister addressed in behalf of common sense, has, no doubt, decided the hesitating and not entirely incorrigible Government of Prim and Serrano upon making the demonstration of vessels and troops which Admiral Topete is to command, and which are now, according to report, to sail for Cuba. The demonstration, if it be not much more, may be rated at its worth in the light of future events. If it mean a crusade as earnest on the part of the Government as the people of Spain are blind and mad upon this subject of Cuba, we doubt not it will be a fair representation of a people who, however cruel and however ignorant, can be ferociously patriotic. General Caballero de Rodas may find fault with this highly tempered compliment, as he has with some other not flattering remarks of this journal upon his policy and administration. But we have to refer him to the butchery of Cadiz and to his words favoring the sternest application of what is known as the stamping-out process to the Republicans of Spain.

Foreign opinion is discussing the possibilities of a war between Spain and the United States—upon what pretext? Not the conduct of America as respects her international obligations, for, though at variance with Spain in her torture of Cuba, we have felt bound to maintain our neutrality with a circumspection that nations have seldom used, and which, upon the whole, has told rather to the disadvantage of Cuba than of Spain. Not to the note of General Sickles, for he disclaims, and so do the Washington authorities, anything more than an offer of friendly mediation. What then? We presume that the latest temper of the Spanish people is due primarily to their ignorance of the spelling-book and the map. By far the most of them know not how to read and write, and it is in obedience to their unlettered passions that the Regency is apparently wreaking itself upon a last effort to retain a province. How can the Catalans and Vascongadas know that the United States is a great country, and that Spain is almost bankrupt, and Cuba almost a ruin? All this we might feel provoked to teach them, but not till after long suffering.

FIRST FRUIT OF ANTI-AMERICAN POLICY.

From the N. Y. Republic.

A cable despatch of several months ago, announcing that steps were initiating towards the formation of a tripartite alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States, was widely scoffed. It looks now as if it was then true. It had contradiction, and to-day almost receives confirmation. The cable recently declared that Spain has solicited and almost secured the assistance of England and France to prevent this Government from seizing Cuba, either directly or indirectly, by requiring the Spaniards to sell the island to the insurgents on bonds to be guaranteed by us. Along with this important declaration comes the official assurance from Washington that General Sickles was instructed not to demand the sale of Cuba to the insurgents, "but merely to mediate in a friendly way." If this means a limit was laid beyond which our Minister was not to pass, then he has exceeded his instructions. If, on the other hand, no programme was prescribed, then has the General taken his own head. In the first event he is to blame, in the last the Government is to blame. In either case following strange gods of interference and possible aggrandizement has brought up such probable dangers that the State Department repudiates a policy to which it has allowed itself to be committed for months. There will be no war. But there has been humiliation, and there is likely to be further recantation. Any other course than minding our own business and letting other people's business alone will always result in this way. In the game of diplomacy the Spaniards have checkmated the United States, who have probably furnished the motive that will conserve a Provisional Government that was falling to pieces. Our "intervention" sets forward tyranny in Spain and sets back liberty in Cuba. The opposite, the truly American policy, would have given to the Cubans a victory by reason of the dissensions at home which would have forced Spain to let the Island go in order to keep the Peninsula intact.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

An alliance of the most powerful and influential firms in Wall street, including notorious Erie speculators, has been effected with a view of obtaining the exclusive possession of all the gold in the market. When this is accomplished, the conspirators can dictate their own terms, and merchants and others, who are compelled to buy or borrow gold, must necessarily procure it of this auriferous ring. It is also believed that these schemers own all the gold deposited in the banks.

Having thus the power of control, the operators are gradually raising the price of gold about an eighth per cent. daily. Their agents in the gold room buy all that is offered at their standard bid, and only sell at a quarter per cent higher. At this rate they will elevate the buying and selling price each succeeding week about one-and-a-half per cent. In addition to this method of bleeding those who of necessity have occasion to use gold, we are told that they threaten at no distant day to refuse to lend at any price, and to sell only on their own terms.

This is one of the most immoral and pernicious conspiracies ever concocted in Wall street. It is an effort—and so far a successful one—to control exclusively the market value of that part of our circulating medium which is employed in foreign commerce and in payment of duties. It has already enhanced the price of gold from five to six per cent., and has embarrassed our export trade by rendering it almost impossible to negotiate foreign bills of exchange. If the gold ring persist, they will soon see an unnatural flow of gold from Europe to America, although the balance in our foreign trade is largely against us. Such an influx of the precious metal would inevitably depress the market price of our exports and the value of our securities abroad, and thus prove highly detrimental to the commerce of the whole country.

Combinations which tamper with the circulating medium of a country are not only demoralizing, but criminal. It is the duty of the Treasury Department to block the game of this unscrupulous ring, composed of men who, although rich, act in this as enemies of society.

PENSIONS FOR OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It has long been a deserved reproach to our American political system, that we discharge good and competent officers from the civil service solely on partisan grounds. We presented yesterday, however, some instances of a remarkable exception to this general rule. In these sketches of the *personnel* of the departments, we find accounts of veterans who have for fifty or sixty years served the Government, and old men of eighty or ninety who have been actually carried to their desks to perform their routine duties.

Such sketches of the inner workings of our civil service will surprise most of our readers, who have looked upon the incoming of a new administration as a pretty "clean sweep" of old incumbents, at least where the latter do not hold the political doctrines of the party in power. But it must be remembered that these instances of a long tenure of office are only exceptions, and their very prominence brings out more vividly the faults of the general system.

From these disclosures, it is very clear that we have a considerable class of officers in the civil service who grow old in the discharge of their duties, and are kept in them simply because it would be ungrateful to turn them out upon the world at so advanced an age to find new careers, and to begin the journey of life afresh. That the retention of faithful public servants purely from this cause makes the civil service efficient, will not be pretended. On the other hand, to give their livelihoods to younger and more active men would be inhuman. What we really need, therefore, is a system of pensions in the civil service, whereby veterans in this, as in the army and navy, can be retired on half pay, or with such other provision as may, on examination, seem fit. This arrangement would secure energy and efficiency in official duties, and yet hold out to those who faithfully served us during many years the assurance that in their old age they will not be neglected by the country.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08 Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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John C. Davis,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
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Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·23.
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
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FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
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Alexander Benson,
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Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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LUMBER.

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1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
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FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
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A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

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E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

A Stoical View of the Stowe Scandal.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

The newspaper press, while steadily declaring that the subject is unfit for general reading, persistently keeps it before the public by ill-natured and harsh criticism of Mrs. Stowe in the Byron article.

It has been called by every disagreeable and odious appellation to be found in the language. "A hideous story," "A disgusting revelation," "A frightful skeleton disentombed," etc. etc. Abusive epithets will make the matter no better, will not right any wrong, nor elevate the writers in the estimation of a just and discriminating mind. Ugly stories have been told before, and the highest authority has thought fit to put on record such as might shock the sensibilities of this fastidious generation.

In view of the apparent honesty of purpose, and generous motive of justifying a misrepresented lady, let us have a little charity, and at least suspend judgment of Mrs. Stowe till a further hearing. An age which furnishes apologists for Judas Iscariot, and abundance of doubters of the authority and wisdom of the great Teacher himself, may be mistaken in estimating the exact amount of odium which should attach to a disclosure in itself not pleasant, but which, by the severe and just laws of retribution, may be visited on crime to remote generations.

Mrs. Stowe is able to defend herself, and doubtless will, in a way as conclusive as was the key to her former work. Gentlemen of the press, American and English, forbear a little. If this recital has been prompted by feelings magnanimous and true, it cannot be evil in its results.

All "good intentions" are certainly not applied to the "paving" process in a celebrated torrid locality.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

Philadelphia, September 20, 1869. X.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Another large meeting of the residents of the Twentieth ward was held last evening, with reference to the water question.

—James Dazley, who resides at No. 1401 Frankford road, lost over $3000 yesterday, under peculiar circumstances. The money, in checks and cash, was in a coat pocket. Handing the garment to his wife, he went to attend to some business in the neighborhood. His wife, thinking he would be delayed in reaching the bank where he was to make a deposit, she started with the coat to find him. Going but a few steps she dropped from the pocket the money, consisting of a check on the Kensington Bank for $2690·15, a check on the Union Bank for $100, a check on a Baltimore bank for $11·50, and $200 in cash. Information was at once left at the Kensington Bank to stop the check, and this was done. Mr. Dazley alleges that at the Union Bank the officer refused to stop the check unless the drawer presented himself. He started after him, but finding the distance considerable, returned and requested a delay of two hours until he could find the drawer. During his absence the check was presented and paid.

—Last evening, at 7·30 o'clock, Albert P. Smith, of Conshohocken, was stabbed by a young woman named Emma Smith, on the pavement near Tenth and Coates streets. Emma resides at No. 907 Green street, and bears no very reputable name. The origin of the difficulty between the two was jealousy on the part of Emma, who was enamored of Smith and labored under the belief, as circumstances seemed to indicate, that he was growing cold. While walking at the place mentioned, she drew a jack-knife and inflicted a deep and ugly gash on his thigh, and followed this up with a plunge of the knife into the man's side just above the right hip; he dropped to the pavement and cried for help. Officer George Trinkle, of the Eighth district, arrived at the scene. Smith was taken into a drug store, and from thence conveyed in a carriage to the hospital. His injuries are pronounced serious, though they may not prove fatal. Emma accompanied the officer to the hospital, where she manifested great concern, for she said she "loved him," but when she had arrived at the Central Station, she remarked that she "guessed it didn't hurt him much," and tried her best to be vivacious. She appeared well known to the officers, and has more than once come under their direct surveillance. She will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr at the Central Station.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137⅜.

—The White House is being repaired.

—President Grant leaves Washington, Pa., for Washington, D. C., to-day.

—Secretary Boutwell and Commissioners Delano and Capron will attend the Georgia State Fair.

—Senator Sumner will preside over the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts on Wednesday.

—Hugh Coffen, the murderer of McManus, a Jamaica Plain, Mass., has been indicted for wilful murder.

—Louisa W. Miner, charged with poisoning the family of Dr. Jeaners, of Lowell, has been discharged.

—Nearly five hundred dollars have been subscribed by the Pennsylvanians in Washington towards the Avondale Fund.

—Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of N. J., has been nominated, but declines to run, as the Republican candidate for Mayor of Newark.

—Judge Fisher has declined to instruct the jury to discharge Shurman, the alleged robber of the Treasury Department, for irregularity in the indictment.

—It is believed that at the next Cabinet meeting some definite action will be taken on the Cuban question, and a Minister to China will also be settled upon.

—A patent for two thousand feet of Transylvania Lode, in the Philadelphia Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, has been issued to the Silver Bend Mining Company.

—The Republicans of Bedford county regard the renomination of the Hon. H. Stutzman, of Somerset, for Senator, with much dissatisfaction. He has been requested to withdraw.

—All proceedings in the Erie-Susquehanna Railroad war have been adjourned until October 1. Robert J. Banks and James McQuade have been appointed receivers by mutual consent.

Foreign Affairs.

—Prussia is about to annex the Grand Duchy of Baden, it is rumored.

—The aristocracy of Berlin ignored the Humboldt celebration because the Liberals took part in the affair.

—Japan is in an unsettled condition. The paper currency is at a discount, and much spurious money afloat.

—A grand demonstration in favor of imprisoned Fenians took place in London last night. Resolutions urging the pardon of the political offenders were adopted.

—The *Irishman* newspaper says that either England must release the Fenian prisoners or acknowledge that her promise to Ireland of a better government was a lie.

—The London *Post* says that Napoleon advises reconciliatory measures at Madrid towards Cuba, and non-interference at Washington. The latter is just what he wished in the Mexican case.

BEQUESTS.

The Will of Mrs. Sarah Phipps.

—The will of Mrs. Sarah Phipps, admitted to probate yesterday, contains the following bequests:—To the Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor, a ground-rent of $150 per annum; School for Colored Children (under the control of the Monthly Meeting of Friends), a ground-rent of $51; Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, an annual ground-rent of $22·50; Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, a ground-rent of 9 pounds, 7 shillings, 6 pence per annum; Rosine Association, a yearly ground-rent of $22·66; Foster Home, $1000; Union Benevolent Association, $700; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, $1000; Wills' Hospital, $800; Magdalen Society, $500; Temporary Home Association, $500; Pennsylvania Hospital, $200; Union School and Children's Home, $500; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $500; Home for Destitute Colored Children, $500; Institute for Colored Youths, 4 shares of stock of the Bank of North America; Orphans' Society, $300; Central Employment Association, $300; Western Association of Ladies for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $300; Union Temporary Home, $300; Western Provident Society, $300; Provident Society for Employing the Poor, $300; Children's Hospital, $300; Union Dispensary, $300; Lying-in Charity and Nurse's Society, $700; Howard Institution, two shares of the stock of the Bank of North America; Newsboys' Aid Society, $200; Association of Friends for the Instruction of Adult Colored Persons, $200; Women's Meeting of the Monthly Meetings of Friends of the Northern District, $100; Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, $1000; to each of the following Soup Societies—Philadelphia, Northern, Western, Moyamensing, Southwark, Spring Garden, Kensington, and Central, $100.

THE SHERIFF.

List of Properties Sold Last Evening.

The monthly sale of properties was held by Sheriff Lyle last evening at the old Quarter Sessions Court-room. Among other properties sold were the following, for the prices named:—

Three-story store and dwelling, with back buildings, No. 2313 Ridge avenue, 18 feet front, 25 feet deep, 112 feet 5 inches west of Twenty-third street; lot 18 feet front, 59 feet 7 inches deep—$2000.

Lot west side of Second street, 85 feet south of Norris street, 180 feet front, 121 feet 9 inches deep to Philip street; ground-rent $180—$500.

Three-story brick house and lot north side of Callowhill street, 63 feet west of Franklin street, 17 feet front, 50 feet deep—$3800.

Three story brick house and lot, east side of Sixteenth street, 32 feet north of Montrose street, 16 feet front, 30 feet deep; the lot being 16 feet front, 80 feet deep—$1050.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling and store, with two-story brick back buildings, N. E. corner Twenty-second and Bolton streets, Twentieth ward, 17 feet front, 60 feet deep—$2150.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back buildings and lot, east side Twenty-second street, adjoining above, 16 feet front, 60 feet deep—$1800.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back buildings and lot, east side Twenty-second street, adjoining above, same size—$1750.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back buildings and lot, east side Twenty-second street, adjoining above, same size—$1950.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back buildings and lot, east side Twenty-second street, adjoining above, same size—$1950.

Unfinished three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick back buildings and lot, east side Twenty-second street, adjoining above, same size—$1950.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side Christian street, 216 feet 6 inches east of Sixteenth street, 16 feet front, 78 feet deep to a 5 feet alley—$3700.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Christian street, 184 feet 6 inches of Sixteenth street, 16 feet front, 78 feer deep to said alley—$3900.

Lot south side Green street, 107 feet 10 inches west of Nineteenth street, 18 feet front, 90 feet deep to Wilcox street—$2700.

Buildings and lot north side Washington street, 60 feet west of Thirteenth street, 50 feet front, 113 feet 3 inches deep to Cozens street; ground rent, $400—$1700.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side Twenty-fourth street, 17 feet north of Naudain street, 17 feet front, 81 feet 6 inches deep to an alley; ground rent, $25·50—$1500.

Two-story brick dwelling-house and store and lot south side South street (No. 214), 17 feet front, 58 feet deep—$6250.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Ellsworth street, 14 feet 7 inches east of Leon street, 14 feet 7 inches front, 45 feet 6 inches deep; ground rent, $42—$1300.

Lot and buildings, together with fixtures of an oil refinery, northeast side Marion avenue, Twenty-fourth ward, opposite east line of Heston street, 258 feet 8 inches front, 115 feet 4 inches deep on east line, 86 feet deep on west line—$4500.

Three-story brick house and lot east side Cedar street, Nineteenth ward, 310 feet south of Dauphin street, 18 feet front, 55 feet deep—$800.

House and lot southwest side Ann street, 14 feet southeast of Church street, Nineteenth ward, 17 feet front, 67 feet 8 inches deep—$850.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Pine street (No. 623), 18 feet front, 100 feet deep—$5000.

Two-story brick cottage and lot northwest side Wilton street, 157 feet northeast of Nineteenth street, 17 feet in front, 72 feet deep on northeast line, 65 feet deep on southwest line, 19 feet on rear end—$500.

Brick house and lot east side Second street, 22 feet north of Germantown avenue, Sixteenth ward, 30 feet front, 59 feet deep on northwest line, 78 feet on southeast line to a 15 feet alley; ground rent, $24—$2400.

Two-story brick house and lot, east side New Market street, 87 feet north of Laurel street, thence north 14 feet, east 13 feet, south 18 feet, west 17 feet 2¼ inches—$2000.

Brick brewery and lot in Sixteenth ward, at a point 44 feet southwest from Sophia street and 53 feet southeast of Edward street, thence southeast 30 feet, south 12 feet further, southeast 19 feet, northeast 30 feet, northwest 19 feet, north 12 feet—$2600.

Two story frame house and lot, east side Second street, 24 feet 2½ inches north of Edward street—$2900.

Four-story brick house and lot, east side Tenth street (No. 41), 120 feet north of Filbert street, 20 feet front, 80 feet deep, and lot southeast corner Twenty-eighth and York streets, Twenty-first ward, 60 feet front, 70 feet deep—$14,000.

Incidentals.

—Ex-President Johnson has been invited to address the Democrats of Atlanta, Ga.

—It is reported that the drought in Virginia has induced many negroes to emigrate to Tennessee.

—The valuable library of Rev. Dr. Sears, late President of Brown University, is to be sold at auction in Boston.

—The Republicans of Marion county, W. Va., have nominated ex-Governor Pierpoint for the House of Delegates.

—Oregon sends three delegates to the National Capital Convention in St. Louis, by appointment of its Governor.

—Mobile is getting up a petition to Congress for the removal of obstructions in its harbor and the re-establishment of light-houses.

—Captain E. B. Wood, of Detroit, is rapidly recovering from the shock of paralysis by which he was prostrated lost Thursday morning.

—The Boston tailors threaten a strike. None of the master tailors on Washington street will accede to their demand for an increased scale of prices.

—The Catholic priest in New Ulm, Minn., has brought a suit against some members of his congregation for slander, laying his damages at $20,000.

—The Rochester *Union* of Saturday evening reports that Hon. Sanford E. Church was so much better on that day, that he might be said to be out of danger.

—Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, has renominated Chief Justice John Appleton and Associate Justice Jonathan G. Dickerson of the Supreme Court of that State.

—The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* appeals to the cotton manufacturers of the world to offer a reward of $100,000 for the discovery of some means of destroying the cotton worm.

—Full returns from Kennebec county, Maine, elect the Republican candidate for State Senator by 59 majority. In Aroostook county, where railroad questions entered into the contest, the Democratic candidate is elected.

—A call is published for a People's State Convention in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday, Oct. 7, to nominate State officers, "by the election of whom the people may rebuke the abuses of party management and reform the administration of the State affairs."

—A gentleman in Macon, Georgia, predicts that cotton will go down to fifteen cents during the winter, and then rise to thirty-five in the spring, but the *Telegraph* of that city tells him that the crop is too short and the demand too eager for such fluctuations.

—The Prohibitory law went into force in Massachusetts on the 1st of July last. Since that time the State Police have instituted 1808 prosecutions, including seizures. The amount of fines paid up during the present year on the prosecutions of the State Police is $74,703.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the immediate election of United States Senators, partly on the ground that until they are elected there will be a powerful combination against the removal of the disabilities of Virginians, because so many of them are aspirants for the Senatorships.

—A call is issued for the Massachusetts Labor Reform State Convention in Boston on the 28th inst., to nominate a State ticket. All legal voters, without regard to past party affiliations, who are in favor of forming an independent political party, to be known as the Labor Reform party, are invited to send delegates.

—The Ohio State Temperance Alliance has determined to raise $20,000, and has assessed the several counties in the State their proportions of the amount. This is not the organization which put the State ticket in nomination. The friends of temperance as a moral reform movement, dissociated from politics, are called upon to contribute.

—General Garfield has recently written a letter declaring that the bonds must be paid in gold, and saying that although Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in his last days took the other side, that does not alter the fact that he and all others who spoke on the bill at the time of its passage admitted that the principal of the bonds was payable in gold.

—Chicago sent out last Thursday its largest mail by a single train on the Iowa division of the Northwestern Railroad. It consisted of fifty-nine paper bags, and five large lock pouches, destined for California, and fifty-seven paper bags and thirteen lock pouches of Chicago mail matter—making a total of 128 sacks of mail matter, 15,000 pounds in weight.

—The San Francisco merchants are considering the propriety of settling time sales of goods by note. Their plan has been to sell goods on account, payment being made on steamer days; but as these have changed, and the merchants have been brought into competition with those of the Mississippi valley, the system has been cumbersome and unprofitable.

—A block of buildings in Chicago, belonging to Elisha Sprague, who was so terribly afflicted with *arysiplace*, was sold last Thursday, for the purpose of raising funds to soothe the lacerated feelings of Amanda Craig, who got the $100,000 verdict for breach of promise. The block was worth $40,000, brought $20,000, and Elisha can redeem it within fifteen months from the day of sale.

—Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, of Kentucky, would like to go back to the United States Senate, but he finds rivals in the persons of Governor Stevenson, R. H. Stanton, John G. Carlisle, who is a young man, Congressman Golladay, who advocates repudiation, Oscar Turner, General Preston, and many others, of whom the most noted is Jesse D. Bright, who long since found Indiana uncongenial and sought kindred spirits in Kentucky.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·46	MOON RISES	6·42
SUN SETS	5·59	HIGH WATER	2·44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DUBBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 7
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 9
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal.	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Sept. 11
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Sept. 21
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Donau	New York	Bremen	Sept. 23
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 23
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Sept. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 25
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 25
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Mrs. Prochnow, Mrs. Wisham, Mrs. Hohn and daughter, Mr. B. F. Clement, wife, brother, and servant, Mr. Leathe and wife, Mr. C. A. Basson, Mr. Wyeth, Mr. J. Durham, Mr. A. Gebhart, Mr. W. Dennis and wife, and E. Willey, Jr. Below Reedy Point, passed barque Abbie Thomas, from Troon; also, passed in the bay, one barque, name unknown, and 3 light herm. brigs.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Ital. barque Pasquale Ajello, La Nasa, 42 days from Liverpool, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Brig Tubal Cain, Grosemick, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Workman & Co.

Br. schr Catharine John, Linehan, 21 days from Trinidad, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 29, lat. 40 N., long. 61 50 W., Br. ship John S. De Wolf, from New York for Antwerp; Sept. 2, lat. 38 56, long. 63 37, Br. barque Turner; Sept. 12, lat. 38 54, long. 75 26, Br. barque R. W. Griffiths, from New York for Matanzas—all by barque Abraham Skalle, Gregersen, at this port 18th inst. from London.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 21.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Wm. H. Lippincott and J. B. Mills, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Flora, with lumber, for New York.
Mary, with anthracite coal, for Wilmington.
Charlie and Carrie, with grain to Wm. S. Smith & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 20.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

M. F. Hannigan, with ice, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. H. Stewart; Ellen; Fannie Goddard; and J. J. Crittenden, all with coal, for New York.

Jane Elliott, with coal, for Chester.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 21.—The barges Union Delight and E. A. Weed left for Baltimore, with coal, last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston for Philadelphia, has on board [illegible] bales upland cotton, 70 do. yarns and domestics, 13 do waste, 24 do. rags, 308 barrels naval stores, 20 tons railroad wheels and iron, and sundries.

Brig La Rochelle, Cafiero, hence, at Gibraltar 28th ult., and sailed 30th for Genoa.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Burgess, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Dyer's Island, got off 17th inst.

Brigs Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence for Salem, and Annandale, Warren, hence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Little, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 16th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, was loading at Savannah 16th inst. for South Amboy.

Schr John M. Taylor, Fowler, hence, at Tompkin's Cove, N. J., 14th inst.

Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, was loading at Savannah 16th inst., for north side of Cuba.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that the Lighthouse which for some time past has been in course of erection on the Wolf Rock, off the Land's End, south coast of England, being now far advanced towards completion, it is intended, on or about the first day of January, 1870 (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances), to exhibit from it, at an elevation of 110 feet above high water, a revolving light, showing alternate flashes of red and white at intervals of 30 seconds.

Further particulars will be published in due course.

The Harbor Commissioners of the Isle of Man have given notice that on and after the 25th of August, 1869, a new light will be exhibited between sunset and sunrise, from the outer end of the new breakwater works in Port Erin, on the west coast of the Isle of Man.

The light will be a fixed green light, elevated 25 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of about 3 miles.

Vessels entering Port Erin should keep the light on the starboard hand. The position of the light will be advanced as the work proceeds.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1869.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 23, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	41
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin ....$140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ....$145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28½ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3½ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60s. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27½

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu½

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS

FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth½

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Polite Salesladies in attendance.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 21,
Second appearance for two years of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
In Shakespeare's historical tragedy of
HAMLET.
HAMLET ....EDWIN BOOTH
WEDNESDAY EVENING, HAMLET.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 23,
Shakespeare's popular play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK ....EDWIN BOOTH
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE ....EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
Shiel's Romantic Play of
THE APOSTATE.
COUNT PESCARA ....EDWIN BOOTH

In order to accommodate families and those residing in adjacent cities and towns, Mr. Booth will give an afternoon performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
When will be enacted Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE ....EDWIN BOOTH

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Commencing with the two Great Scenes of
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Ixion ....LYDIA THOMPSON
Friday—Lydia Thompson's Benefit,
SINBAD AND THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Lydia Thompson in two pieces.
Saturday—Opening of dramatic season,
Bulwer's Comedy of MONEY.
Monday—Boucicault's "FORMOSA." 9 20 4t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented the first of a series of revivals, inaugurated with

THE MARBLE HEART; OR,
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Mademoiselle Marco ....LAURA KEENE
Assisted by the new company.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 9 20 6t

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BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES,
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

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GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
THE KIRALFYS IN TWO BALLETS.
New Piece—THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES.
THE DELAVANTI BROS., DE ROSA AND BALLET.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

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Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

THE PARDONING POWER.

A FEW days ago, in discussing the remarkable succession of murders, suicides, and murderous assaults that have shocked this community during the present month, we gave as one reason for this lawlessness the abuse of the pardoning power, and remarked in that connection that Governor Geary's use of the pardoning power had not given satisfaction. For this we have taken to task by the *Evening Bulletin*, and in refutation of our charge it makes considerable parade of the fact that Geary has pardoned fewer criminals than any of his predecessors, and further, that "every exercise of the power made during his administration has been for good and sufficient reasons." The *Bulletin* then goes on to say that

> "The mere publication of this list, without a word of comment—without any attempt to explain the character of the few pardons granted by Governor Geary, is a sufficient answer to the calumnies of his enemies. But it can be demonstrated from official documents, the authenticity of the statements of which it is impossible to question, that these pardons were granted to persons who were clearly entitled to them—who were included in the class for the relief of which this enormous power was placed in the hands of the Executive."

Our contemporary is entirely correct in its figures; it is entirely correct when it says that these pardons were granted for "good and sufficient reasons"—to Governer Geary, of course—although we may be permitted to doubt whether the honest, law-abiding portion of the community would be exactly of the same way of thinking if they knew *all the circumstances connected with the granting of some of these pardons.* The article objected to by the *Bulletin* contained no political allusions whatever; it was a plain statement of a state of affairs which ought to receive the candid attention of every patriotic citizen. We endeavored to lay a portion of the blame where we believe that it justly belongs. In spite of the *Bulletin's* figures, we still remain of the same opinion as before, and our opinion is based upon exactly the same official record that our contemporary quotes so confidently. The question is not whether Governor Geary has pardoned a less or greater number of criminals than his predecessors, *but whether he has used it for the good of the community, and not from selfish motives and to gratify certain in'riguing politicians;* whether his use of the pardoning power has not been such as to demand that it shall be taken from the hands of the Executive in the future and entrusted to a properly organized court. We believe that this is a matter of vital importance to the people of this city and State, and we know of no good reason why we should refrain from alluding to it now or at any other time. To substantiate our position, we will quote a few cases from the pardon report for the edification of the *Bulletin* and all others interested:—

No. 11 on the list we find Henry Ahern convicted of "Larceny," and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine. The reasons given were, that "the sentence was unduly severe; the *prisoner was penitent and anxious to redeem his character;* and having served nearly one year of his sentence, the ends of justice were satisfied."

We call the special attention of our readers to the names of the principal petitioners for the pardon:—Hons. Jacob E. Ridgway, W. W. Watt, Samuel Josephs, William McCandless, Jas. V. Stokes, D. A. Nagle, Alderman Wm McMullin, Alderman J. W. Boileau, A. J. Diamond, John G. Butler, J. B. Beck, W. R. Gilbert, R. C. Tittermary, Wm. V. McGrath, and others.

Case No. 13 is William Kraft, sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for the crime of "Arson." Pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. Leonard Myers, Rev. W. J. Mann, Hon. James Subers, Hon. Wilson Henszey, General Louis Wagner, Asher Leidy, Albert Berman, and others, for the reasons that "during his long confinement the prisoner's conduct had been such as to inspire confidence in his repentance, and that the remainder of his life would be devoted to usefulness."

No. 23, Michael Shannon, sentenced to eighteen months in the Eastern Penitentiary for "Attempting to produce an abortion," was pardoned on the affirmation of the petitioners that he was convicted on evidence unworthy of credence; that the statements of the alleged grieved parties were contradictory; that *that the prosecution was instituted from unworthy motives, etc."* Of course the petitioners knew a great deal more about the reliability of the evidence and the motives of the prosecution than the jury, and there was consequently no difficulty in getting a pardon from the Governor.

Case No. 28, Isaac Shafer, sentenced to five years in the Western Penitentiary for "larceny," and pardoned because he was "*a monomaniac on the subject of horse stealing,* and promised if released to expose an extensive gang of horse thieves, and make other important disclosures."

It seems to us that the penitentiary would be the best place for a monomaniac of this character.

Case No. 36 is that of James Riley, sentenced to six years and ten days in the Eastern Penitentiary for "Burglary." Pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. James Subers, General Louis Wagner, and others, for the reasons "that he was the dupe of others; that he had previously borne a good character; and that he was still young and *well disposed.*"

This last reason is one that we find continually used in these cases. We would like to know what the Governor understands by it.

Case No. 37 is John Campbell, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for "Robbery." Pardoned on the recommendation of prosecutor and jurors, William McCandless, W. W. Watt, Michael Mullen, William B. Hood, C. H. T. Collis, Samuel Josephs, James Donnelly, George W. Ford, Jacob E. Ridgway, F. W. Henderson, and others, for the reason that he took no part in the crime, was only in company with the guilty parties; *his health was greatly injured by confinement;* that he had always borne a good character, and had a family to support."

Case No. 43, Thomas Naulty, sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison for "Riot," was pardoned on the recommendation of Hons. James Subers, George A. Quigley, and ten other members of the State Legislature, a number of citizens, and Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, for the reasons that "Naulty had always borne a good character, and having suffered fifteen months' imprisonment, the ends of justice had been met."

Case No. 45, Charles E. McBride, sentenced to a fine of fifty dollars and three years in the Western Penitentiary for "Horse stealing," was pardoned on the recommendation of the presiding judge, District Attorney, prosecutor, State Representatives and Senators John D. Stranahan, George F. Rea, E. W. Davis, George Connell, Thomas Nicholson, A. P. Duncan, David L. Smith, George T. Thorn, W. W. Watt, ex-Governor Curtin, and others, for the reasons that "McBride had no criminal intent," etc.

Case No. 47, John Conner, sentenced to eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary for "Manslaughter;" was pardoned on the recommendation of W. B. Mann, District Attorney; Hons. George Connell, E. W. Davis, James N. Kerns, J. Nichols, W. D. Kelley, W. W. Watt, George De Haven, and J. Donohugh, Benjamin K. McClurg, C. H. T. Collis, and others, who *allege* that "the crime was committed in a drunken conflict; that Conner had previously sustained a good character; that he was sincerely penitent and in failing health."

Case No. 66, Thomas Naulty again. This time sentenced to one year in the county Prison for "Fraudulently procuring the acknowledgment of a deed." Pardoned on the recommendation of W. J. Pollock, George Patchall, D. Foy, James Given, John G. Butler, John W. Boileua, Joseph M. Cowell, George Connell, Charles W. Brooke, Joshua T. Owen, and many others, who represented that "the offense was committed under palliating circumstances; *the prisoner had always sustained a good character.* (By reference to case No. 43; quoted above, it will be seen that Naulty got out on this plea once before), and that the punishment already suffered was sufficient.

Case No. 72, Henry Mansfield, sentenced to three years and eight months in the Eastern Penitentiary (offense not stated), was pardoned on the recommendation of Hon. Charles O'Neill, E. W. Davis, F. G. Wolbert, James C. Kelch, Thomas Cochran, W. N. King, E. C. Bonsall, W. W. Watt, George H. Moon, William B. Mann, William R. Leeds, and others, for the reasons that "the prisoner restored the property alleged to have been stolen, is a young man of good character and *respectably connected*, and that he has already suffered sufficient punishment."

Case No. 101, John G. Gerberick, sentenced for "adultery," was pardoned on the grounds that "the prosecution was based upon selfish and pecuniary motives; that he was a respectable citizen, enjoying the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances and friends," etc."

We have here quoted but a small number of the pardons granted, but they will be sufficient to show the frivolous character of the reasons assigned, and the class of men upon whose application the Governor was induced to interfere. *Throughout the whole pardon list we find the names of well-known local and State politicians, each one of whom has his little axe to grind, each one of whom expects to obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, and the polls by using his influence in matters of this kind, and the Governor is ready to oblige them because they may do him a good or evil turn, as he wins their favor or enmity.* We have here laid bare one of the secret wires by which the politics of the State are regulated; and the spectacle is edifying, if not altogether agreeable.

We know that the loyalty of our amiable contemporary is of a very severe and antique type, which we can scarcely expect to emulate, and as election day approaches it invariably mounts a very high and patriotic horse, that we find it difficult to keep pace with. Our opinion of Governor Geary is tolerably well known; we do not think any better of him since his renomination than we did before, but if the Republicans of this State choose to vote for him again, that is their business and not ours. We venture, however, upon a piece of disinterested advice to the *Bulletin*—that is, if it really wishes to see Geary re-elected, the best thing it can do is to discuss him as little as possible.

We believe that our opinions on the leading moral, political, and social topics are sufficiently pronounced and sufficiently liberal to satisfy the most advanced reformers of the day, if we except the Wendell Phillips and Susan B. Anthony class, and we have given as sturdy a support to the Republican party as has our contemporary. We believe, however, that if the Republican party is to retain the confidence of the country, it must be conducted on pure principles by pure men. We hold firmly to Republican principles, because we believe that the safety, honor, and welfare of the country depend upon their maintenance; but we will not support the corrupt men who may manage to get upon the Republican ticket for the sake of advancing their own selfish ends and for the purpose of plundering the public. The time has now come when it is necessary for the patriotic men of the State and country to make a decided stand against corrupt practices like those of the late State Legislature, which bring the party into disgrace and contempt. If the party supports such men it ought to fail, for, whatever its pretended principles may be, it has in reality fallen to the Democratic level, and party fealty represents a mere scramble for the loaves and fishes. We have taken our position on this subject, and we do not intend to be frightened or silenced by the noise of the big war drums that are being sounded as the day of election approaches. We have ample assurance that our course meets with the approbation of the good men of the Republican party, the men who have given and do give it all its real influence, and that our only opponents are those who make a trade of politics, who have no principles whatever except to obtain office at all hazards, and a few timorous, so-called Republicans, who have no opinions of their own, who follow blindly the professed party leaders, and who echo at every election the old Democratic war cry of "Vote the straight ticket." There are Bourbons, who learn nothing and who forget nothing, in the Republican as well as in the Democratic party, and it is the Republican Bourbons that give the most aid and comfort to the enemy.

The most critical examination we can give to the pardon record of Governor Geary only confirms our conviction that the pardoning power ought to be taken out of the hands of the Executive. *The majority of his pardons were granted for the most frivolous reasons, and at the instance of a class of men who had their own ends to serve by recommending criminals to his clemency—men who, from the frequency with which they appear upon the record, might not unjustly be entitled professional pardon brokers,* and the reward of more than one engaged in this disreputable business may be seen in objectionable nominations made upon the Republican ticket, and which we have yet to see denounced by the *Bulletin*. Perhaps our contemporary will give us its opinion on the black sheep after the election. We prefer to denounce them before.

THE PENSIONS AND THE PENSION AGENTS.

THE soldiers and soldiers' families who receive pensions from the Government cannot be too thankful for the order recently issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, requiring that all pensions shall be paid hereafter in checks or drafts drawn to the order of the pensioners; while, on the other hand, we do not wonder that this rule is opposed by the unofficial pension agents. It strikes at the root of the power they have heretofore possessed of having the objects of the bounty of the Government completely at their mercy. It is almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the custom had grown up, even in Pennsylvania, of making unauthorized middle-men the practical almoners of the nation, and with the cash appropriated by Congress in their own hands, they had every desirable facility for usury, extortion, and fraud. There is no possible necessity for the perpetuation of this system. It was useful only for the promotion of ulterior designs. Each pensioner who resides in or near the city can easily call at the offices of the official pension agents and receive a check on the Assistant Treasurer for the full amount due him, without the deduction of a cent for the fees of attorneys, for usury, or as a payment on account of a hard and grinding bargain exacted from ignorance or indigence. The pensioners who reside in the interior, and who are unable to come to the city to receive the amount of their pensions, are required to appoint an attorney, who prepares the proper vouchers; but they can all be paid on presentation at the pension offices here, in checks drawn to the order of the pensioners, and the intervention of a city attorney to facilitate this transaction is totally unnecessary. The old custom was to give the sum total of these vouchers, in currency or its equivalent, to unofficial city agents, and then, after they had exacted such fees as they thought proper to charge, permiting them to transmit the remaining money in bulk to the country attorneys, who had, in turn, opportunity for making such deductions as they deemed proper to impose, thus subjecting the country pensioners to a double shave. It would be very strange if, under these circumstances, many of them were not unmercifully fleeced.

Under the new arrangements the pensioners, instead of the volunteer agents, will be masters of the situation. They will each receive in person a check for the whole amount due them, and these checks, after they are properly endorsed, are for business purposes even better than currency in every part of the State. If the pensioners desire to pay a portion of their stipends to the attorneys, they can do so, but the attorneys have lost the power to withhold money against their will, and herein an important victory has been gained by the soldiers and soldiers' families over an insidious and dangerous class of their enemies.

The country attorneys who are disposed to act justly—and there are no doubt many of this character—will hereafter be under no necessity of sending their properly attested vouchers to any city attorney. They can be collected quite as well without charge, and without the intervention of Philadelphia middlemen, as with such aid.

The fact that the old system has long been maintained is no good reason why it should not now be broken up. It is a notorious fact that under its operations, in various sections of the country, thousands of soldiers and their families have been swindled by agents and attorneys, and any new governmental regulations designed to diminish this evil will be warmly applauded by every patriotic citizen. The order requiring the official agents to place under the immediate control of each pensioner the full amount of his stipend, is well calculated to promote this end. If other modifications are needed, we trust they will speedily be made. The pensions awarded by a grateful republic should be regarded as a sacred fund, and any attempt to tamper with them should be deemed little less than sacrilege. The Government is bound, in justice and in honor, to persevere in the new policy it has adopted, and if any defects are disclosed, no pains or trouble should be spared to remedy them. One of the old maxims of the nation was, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Let it add, in reference to the dependent soldiers and soldiers' families, "millions to relieve the sufferings of the victims of the war, but not one cent more than absolutely just and necessary fees to unauthorized pension agents and attorneys."

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR has again been brought to a close, but this time the news savors somewhat of reliability. Despatches from Asuncion, dated August 15, state that the Allies have driven Lopez from the stronghold of Ascurra, that they have also captured Pierribebin, that Lopez has fled, and that the Paraguayans are so used up generally that they will be unable to continue the struggle any longer. In the interests of humanity it is to be hoped that this news will prove to be grounded upon the truth. For several years one of the most fertile and charming sections of South America has been the scene of warfare, all the industries of the country have been suspended, the entire male population has been impressed into the army, and the women and children have been subjected to long-continued privation and suffering. And the sole cause and occasion of all this desolation and misery has been the ambition of one of the most despicable creatures that ever ruled with a rod of iron over a subjugated and spiritless people. Brazil may possibly absorb the greater portion of the Paraguayan territory, which will thus be lost to nominal republicanism, but Paraguay will be infinitely more prosperous and happy under the monarchical rule of Dom Pedro than it ever has been or ever could be under the dictatorial sway of such petty tyrants as Fráncia and Lopez.

OUR Democratic morning contemporary—a fair test of the intelligence of the 50,000 Democrats of the city is afforded by the fact that it has the field all to itself—is in a very amiable mood because it has "never seen more general satisfaction than is caused by the action of the recent candidates in ignoring every personal interest, and calling on *the proper political authority* to place such a ticket before the public as will command the support of all sections of the Democratic and conservative people of this city." It neglects, however, to mention the trifling circumstance that "the recent candidates" regarded themselves as "the proper political authority" for fixing up the new ticket, and that Patterson, Brenner & Co. is merely a change in the name and style of the firm of Ahern, Stewart & Co., without any corresponding change in its real *personnel*.

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ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY

CHAMELEON SILKS,

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FIFTY PIECES

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Twenty-six Inches Wide. Price, $1·87 and $2.

The above lots of SILKS, purchased for cash of the importer, at far less than their gold cost, will be offered at a small advance to our customers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 21 4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business
THIS DAY,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,
SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CALL SOON TO SECURE BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
of our entire stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
partly damaged by the destructive Fire at Broad and Coates streets.
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Jewellers,
9 18 stuth 6t* No. 1408 RIDGE Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—OCTOBER NUMBER
OF
HITCHCOCK'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
CONTENTS:
MADAME MALIBRAN. Portrait and Biog.
LEONARDO DA VINCI. Portrait and Biog.
MARRIAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. Editorial.
ART NOTES.
DRAMATIC NOTES.
MUSICAL NOTES.
POETRY AND CORRESPONDENCE.
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THE STARRY FLAG. For Voice and Piano.
MY SOUL TO GOD, MY HEART TO THEE. Do.
KISS WALTZ. Piano.
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Agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms. 9 21 3t

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VERY EXTRA JAVA COFFEE.
VERY OLD
Dutch Government Java Coffee,
(YELLOW WITH AGE),
By the bag at the lowest cash prices.
Such fine Coffee as we now have in store is rarely seen here.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A fe doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Opening of the Chesnut Street Theatre.

The curiosity of the play-going public has been on the *qui vive* for months past to know what the alterations of the interior of the Chesnut Street Theatre would be like, and since the satisfactory announcement was made that the management would be in the hands of Miss Laura Keene, the desire to learn the capabilities of the new company and the chances of success for the establishment under new and more favorable auspices, has been on the increase. The result was that a densely packed audience was in attendance last evening, in spite of the attractions elsewhere, and the new enterprise was successfully inaugurated amid much applause. The suggestions first made in these columns about a year ago, as to the alterations necessary to transform the Chesnut from one of the most unsightly and uncomfortable into one of the most pleasant and attractive theatres in the United States, have been, for the most part, carried out, and the result fully justifies the opinions we expressed on the subject. The old interior, if not the only, was at least a potent reason for the non-success of the theatre, and since this cause of complaint has been entirely removed, the blame must be laid elsewhere if the establishment now fails to secure the regards of the public. The alterations made have been very complete, and for the most part they are in the very best taste. The first floor has been divided into an orchestra and orchestra circle, in which the seats are so arranged that an excellent view of the stage is afforded from every point. The galleries have been moved back several feet, and also the partition dividing the auditorium from the lobby, thus giving the house a more open and airy appearance. The columns supporting the galleries are light and elegant, and the fronts of open iron work, painted in white and gold, and backed with crimson, are in striking contrast to the old arrangement. The proscenium has been entirely remodelled, with the exception of the arch, and this might have been changed with advantage. To the intense satisfaction of every person who has the slightest eye for architectural effect, the plaster statuary has been removed, and the heavy columns and pilasters have been supplanted by something much more elegant and artistic. The boxes, with iron open work balconies, like the galleries, add materially to the pleasing effect, and no longer oppress the people in the other parts of the house with the idea that their occupants are in danger of smotheration. The ceiling, with its frescoes and its handsome chandelier, is nearly all that remains to remind the spectator of the old interior. The prevailing colors are white, gold, and crimson—the seats being covered with crimson plush, and the walls papered in panels with two shades of that color, relieved by strips of plain gold moulding. The new gas-brackets are neat and tasteful, and a very pleasing effect is produced by hanging baskets of vines and flowers suspended from the balcony, and by large mirrors at each end of the orchestra circle that reflect every part of the auditorium. The only objection that can be urged against the architectural arrangements at present is that the galleries are too close together, giving a somewhat cramped effect. This could have been obviated by raising the third tier about two feet, and in view of the beautiful appearance of the house in other respects, it seems a pity it was not done. The auditorium, however, is certainly one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful in the country; the seats are large, roomy, and as comfortable as the most fastidious could desire, and the owner, the architect, and the lessee are to be congratulated on the radical changes that have been made, and upon the total disappearance of what was an eyesore to every person of taste.

Miss Laura Keene chose the drama of *The Marble Heart* for the purpose of inaugurating the new season and to introduce her company to the public. The selection was not the most judicious that could have been made, as, excepting bits here and there, it really affords no opportunities for such acting as will enable the artists to do themselves justice, and show the public of what they are capable. The play is somewhat of a curiosity, in its way. The author has endeavored, with very slight success, to give an antique poetical setting to a drama of modern French society; and while the object aimed at is apparent enough, there is an obscurity and want of connection between the poetical and the prosaic sides of the play that make it very unsatisfactory.

The plot and dialogue are distinguished by that sketchiness and factitious brilliancy that characterize most of the works of the modern French school, and even in the strongest scenes there is a lack of finish and a crudeness that the most expressive acting is not able to overcome. *The Marble Heart* was originally produced, we believe, in England by Madame Celeste, but it is best known to the theatre-goers of this city as one of the stock pieces of Mr. Edwin Adams, although it is occasionally produced at the theatres by the regular companies and by stars. The *role* of "Marco" is one of Miss Laura Keene's specialties, and some years ago the piece was brought out in elegant style at her theatre in New York. Miss Keene's personation of this character last evening was in a high degree artistic, but it lacked force, and the low tone of voice in which she spoke made it impossible to hear her at times, and she did not produce the same effect on the audience that she would have done if she had infused a little more vigor into her style.

Miss May Howard, who appeared as "Marie," acted with grace and feeling, and inspired the belief that she will be a capable and efficient assistant to Miss Keene in the leading *roles*.

Mr. W. E. Sheridan, the leading man, comes here with an excellent reputation as an actor of fine abilities. His personation of "Raphael," while it was open somewhat to the objection of a lack of energy, especially in the early scenes, proved very clearly that he is a genuine artist, who will certainly make his mark. Mr. Sheridan erred upon the right side in not over-acting his part, and his performance was agreeably free from any approach to rant and bluster. In the two last acts, the agony of the heart-broken sculptor, repelled by the marble-hearted beauty, was finely depicted, and then Mr. Sheridan proved himself to every discriminating judge in the house a genuine and intelligent artist. We doubt whether he will ever be as popular with the galleries as some other actors who have attempted leading *roles* at our theatres of late years, but if he fulfils the promises of last evening, he will certainly win the regards of the most intelligent portion of the playgoing public.

The finest part in *The Marble Heart* is that of "Volage," and for this Mr. Frank Mordaunt is entirely unfitted. Mr. Mordaunt is a favorite with the galleries, and some things he can do very well: he cannot play light comedy, however, and his attempts at airiness and grace are of such an elephantine character that they often produce an opposite effect from what it is intended that they should.

Mr. W. H. Otis as "Viscount Chateauxmargeaux;" Mr. C. A. McManus as "Mons. Veaudore;" Mr. W. H. Wallis as "Lord Merton;" Mr. T. A. Creese as "Frederick de Courcy;" Miss Josephine Laurens as "Clementine;" Miss Gardner as "Mariette," and Miss Mary Carr as "Madame Duchalet," all gave some excellent bits of acting, and they favorably impressed the audience. The acting, however, was in bits, and it is to be regretted that a stronger play, like the *School for Scandal*, for instance, was not chosen to display the capabilities of the company. We think, however, that Miss Keene has secured a good combination, and that with her well-known tact and ability as a manager the Chesnut ought now commence a career of prosperity.

Most of the scenery used last evening was old, but it was arranged with excellent taste, and it gave evidence that the management behind the curtain was in excellent hands. The old favorites, Mr. McManus, Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Wallis, and others were greeted with enthusiasm by the audience, and the new applicants for applause, Miss Keene, Miss Howard, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Otis, Miss Carr, Miss Laurens, Miss Gardner, and the other members of the company, were cordially welcomed to their new field of labor.

The inauguration was a success, and we now hope that the Chesnut will become a popular place of amusement, and overcome successfully the prejudices which militated against it in former times.

Mr. Edwin Booth as "Hamlet."

Mr. Booth commenced an engagement last night at the Walnut, and he was greeted by a large and brilliant audience—one of the most brilliant, in fact, that we have ever seen in that theatre. Mr. Booth's popularity with the best class of playgoers has not diminished in the least; on the contrary, it seems to be on the increase. The reason for this, we believe, is that, notwithstanding the critical objections that may be urged against some of Mr. Booth's personations, he is a thoroughly studious and conscientious artist. Each one of his *roles* gives evidence of thought and an earnest desire to render it in accordance with a high artistic ideal. In some parts he fails because he is unsuited to them, but however unsatisfactory he may be in such characters as "Romeo" and "Benedick," for instance, he can never be accused of slighting his work, or of aiming at anything less than perfection.

Mr. Booth's "Hamlet" is too well known and has been too often criticized in detail to render it necessary for us to go into any description of it at this time. It is his most popular, but not his best performance, and since the retirement of Mr. Murdoch and the abandonment of high art by Mr. E. L. Davenport, he is almost the sole representative of the melancholy Dane now upon the American stage. Mr. Booth's "Hamlet" is a performance that can always be enjoyed; it is unequal, but in some of the scenes, especially a portion of the interview with the "Ghost," and the interview between "Hamlet" and the "Queen," it is exceedingly powerful. That Mr. Booth's "Hamlet" can draw a large and fashionable audience is a proof that good dramatic art of high grade is still appreciated by a portion of the public at least.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will appear this evening as "Hamlet."

The *Merchant of Venice* is announced for Thursday.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of the *Marble Heart* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE "STAR" LECTURE COURSE.—Mr. T. B. Pugh, the popular and able manager, has announced a "star" lecture course, to be given in this city at the Academy of Music during the fall and winter, which will present to the Philadelphia public some of the most noted lyceum speakers of the day.

The people of Philadelphia have always been among the foremost in the support of the popular lecture; and many of the most famous orators of the day have from time to time appeared here. But these opportunities have been wide spread and uncertain; and in the rare instances where courses have been organized, the names presented have not been of equal, or of anything approaching equal, merit. The lists have scarcely ever included more than six speakers, and of those but one or two have ever been really great lecturers; the superiority of this fractional part being relied upon to carry through a superincumbent load of dulness and commonplace. This short-sighted policy will defeat any enterprise; for experience has shown that although the public loves to attend lectures, it will have the best or none at all. Amiable mediocrity is the thing it abhors; and the well-meaning but nerveless race of small declaimers are thrust impatiently aside. On the other hand, the vigorous man, with an impressive manner, a resonant voice, and with something to say—that man will be heard, and will meet with a response. Mr. Pugh intends to introduce first-class lecturers, and we are certain that his enterprise will meet with the success it deserves.

The course will consist of twenty lectures, divided into two series of ten each, with perhaps two or three supplementary lectures.

The first series of ten lectures will be delivered from October 19th to December 20th, 1869. The second series of ten lectures from January 1st to April 30th, 1870.

The Academy of Music has been engaged for the entire course; and this magnificent building, with all its appliances of luxury and comfort, will be thrown open to the patrons of the enterprise. During most of the season two lectures will be given during each week. Owing to the engagement of the Academy for operatic purposes during November, but one lecture will be given in that month.

The following is a list of the lecturers engaged by Mr. Pugh:—Hon. Charles Sumner; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.; George William Curtis, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Hon. S. S. Cox, Professor R. E. Rogers, R. J. De Cordova (three lectures), Rev. Robert Collyer, John G. Saxe, Anna E. Dickinson, Bayard Taylor, Professor Henry Morton, Mark Twain, P. B. Du Chaillu, D. C. Locke (Nasby), and Olive Logan. Negotiations are also pending with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

It is proposed to give an elegant musical entertainment each evening in conjunction with the lectures. A certain tedium has often been experienced by audiences in waiting for the lecturer to make his appearance. To dissipate this, and to give the occasions the air and feeling of the social reunions they are designed to be, Mr. Pugh has engaged Mr. Carl Sentz's new "Parlor Orchestra," consisting of flute, clarionet, two violins, and piano-forte. The performers selected, all of whom are well known to the public and extremely popular, are Mr. Sentz, Mr. Wm. Stoll, Sr., Mr. Wm. Stoll, Jr., Mr. Doebbler, and Mr. a'Becket. These artists, under the direction of Mr. Sentz, will play choice musical selections each evening, from half-past 7 until 8 o'clock. The subscription price for each series of ten lectures is fixed at $5·00.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give its first matinee of the season in the main saloon of the Academy of Music, on tomorrow afternooon, at 4 o'clock. A fine programme of first-class selections will be presented.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
NOW COMPLETE, AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 703 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

THIS HOT WEATHER.—We need not try to persuade ourselves that summer is not over, for it is, despite these few days of August-like weather; and we should prepare ourselves for a sudden change and a "cold snap" at any moment. We should look to our clothing, and make our arrangements for our fall and winter wear; and the first and best step towards that end would be to attend the "Exhibition" at Oak Hall on Thursday of this week, when, with new styles and beautiful fabrics, and all the other attractions of their new stock, Wanamaker & Brown will doubtless give the public quite a treat.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

EXHIBITION!

ON THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 23D,
WE WILL OPEN OUR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
WITH A
GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION
AT OUR
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The stock of Fine Clothing which now, after months of preparation, we are about to offer to the public, is so vast and varied, so superior in style and beautiful in material and make-up, that we are at a loss to describe it. We simply say "come and see," assuring all that any time spent in examining our new clothing store will handsomely repay them.

FALL GOODS,
FINE and FRESH from
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARKETS,
AND OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.
NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN
READY-MADE GARMENTS.
EXAMINE THEM ALL.
NO ONE ASKED TO BUY.
Doors open at 7 A. M.; Exhibition closes at 9 P. M.
Strangers in the city will be welcome.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—One word about prices this season. We have adopted a new and lower scale—so low that there can be no competition with us on this point. Our immense sales last year and our vast purchases this enable us to sell very cheaply.

MARRIED.

McDOWELL—WOOD.—September 12, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. ELWOOD McDOWELL and Miss EMMA VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. George Wood, both of Manayunk.

THOMPSON—WESTCOTT.—On Thursday evening, September 16, 1869, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Charles H. Tucker, of Brooklyn, Mr. ROBERT A. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss CORNELIA WESTCOTT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—On the 19th instant, MARY E., daughter of George A. and Mary S. Brennan, aged 16 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 321 S. Sixth street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Solemn High Mass and interment at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

EVANS.—On the 20th instant, ELIZABETH A., wife of Charles G. Evans.

The funeral will take place from her husband's residence, No. 1434 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. Her friends and relatives are invited. **

HOLLOWELL.—On the 18th instant, HESTER HOLLOWELL, relict of Jesse T. Hollowell, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward S. Cottman, Township Line road, below the Bustleton turnpike, Twenty-third ward, on Wednesday morning, September 22, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Oxford Church.

HOUSTON.—On the morning of the 18th instant, JOHN JAMES HOUSTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. No. 3912 Spruce street, West Philadelphia. Services at the house at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral to move at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

OBERTEUFFER.—On the 18th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HENRY OBERTEUFFER.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, George H. Oberteuffer, No. 2105 Vine street, on Tuesday afternoon, September 21, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **

MILLER.—On September 20, 1869, AARON MILLER.

His relatives and friends, and Philadelphia Lodge, No. 13, and Lafayette Encampment, No. 5, I. O. of I. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Limerick, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock. Conveyances will be at the Royer's Ford Station, R. R. R., to receive those coming by rail.

ROBB.—On the 20th instant, ALEXANDER, eldest son of R. R. and L. M. Robb, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 1444 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock. **

ROGERS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH ROGERS, relict of the late James J. Rogers, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry P. Reed, No. 1306 N. Nineteenth street, above Thompson, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp§ E. S. EARLEY

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1528, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME BROWN-stone Residence, NORTH BROAD Street, above Girard avenue, finished throughout in best manner, with all modern improvements. Immediate possession. R. J. DOBBINS, LEDGER BUILDING. 9 18 stuth3t*

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THE BOSTON
AND
Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,

Having more room in their new building now going up than they wish to occupy,
WILL LET
A Portion of the Same, with Power.
The building is 56 by 82 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on
Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,
Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply
No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 21 6t ROOM 12.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM the 1st of October, the house and furniture, No. 250 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Apply to WILLIAM DUANE,
9 21 3t* No. 619 WALNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

DRY GOODS.

SIXTEEN LOTS OF BROCHE SHAWLS
FROM AUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
Sixteen Lots of Long Broche Shawls,
OPEN CENTRE, LONG,
OPEN CENTRE, SQUARE,
FILLED CENTRE, LONG,
FILLED CENTRE, SQUARE,
LONG BLACK THIBET,
9 13 tuths3mrp] SQUARE BLACK THIBET.

For Sale, much Below Regular Prices:
STRIPE SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS.
LONG BLANKET SHAWLS, STRIPE.
PLAIDS, DO., IN GREAT VARIETY.
MIXED DO. FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.
SHAWLS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.
GREAT SALE
OF
NEW AND OLD STOCK.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,
TO SELL
HIS LARGE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS.
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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BLUES, BROWNS,
GREENS, PURPLES, LUCIFER
MAGNIFICENT ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
EYRE & LANDELL,
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9 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOLITAN ICES,
The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.

The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid
ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
Are kept constantly on hand.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
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BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS ON Second Floor, private bath, etc. Private table if desired. Also, two other rooms, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 9 17 5t*

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS
DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

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NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

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Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS
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JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT
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J. G. MAXWELL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
Will open with an entirely new assortment of Trimmed Patterns, in all the latest styles, of Redingotes, Neglige Wraps, Jackets, Trained and Evening Dresses.
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In all its branches, and particular attention paid to Cutting, Fitting and Basting material at short notice.
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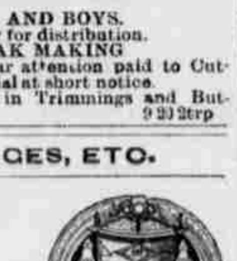

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A Double Heating Fire-Place Stove
AND
Gas Consuming Base Burner,
With large Patent Top Feeding Coal Magazine.
It is the only Hot-Air Fire-Place Heater yet introduced. For sale only at
GEO. P. SHOCH & CO.'S,
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THE IMPROVED
BALTIMORE
Fire-Place Heater,
With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,
JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.
Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 lmrp

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

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OF
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CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 23§

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The Galaxy gives two illustrations this month, one English, and very good, illustrative of Charles Reade's novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," and one American, and very bad, by Winslow Homer, illustrating Mrs. Edwards' novel of "Susan Fielding."

We take the following from Mr. Justin McCarthy's paper entitled "The Real Napoleon:"—

Within the past twelve months, the genuine character of Louis Napoleon has displayed itself, strikingly, nakedly, in his policy. He has tried, in succession, mild liberalism, severe despotism, reactionary conservatism, antique Cæsarism, and then, in an apologetic, contrite sort of way, a liberalism of a rather pronounced character. Every time that he tried any new policy he was secretly intriguing with some other, and making ready for the possible necessity of having to abandon the former and take up with the latter. He was like the lady in "Le Diable Boiteux," who, while openly coquetting with the young lover, slily gives her hand behind her back to the old admirer. So far as the public could judge, Louis Napoleon has, for many months back, been absolutely without any settled policy whatever. He has been waiting for a wind. Such a course is probably the safest a man in his position can take; but one who, at a great crisis, cannot originate and initiate a policy, will not be remembered among the grand rulers of the world. I do not remember any greater evidence given in our time of absolute incapacity to seize a plan of action and decide upon it, than was shown by the Emperor of the French during the crisis of June and July. So feeble, so vague, halting, vacillating was the whole course of the Government, that many who detest Louis Napoleon, but make it an article of faith that he is a sort of all-seeing, omnipotent spirit of darkness, were forced to adopt a theory that the riots in Paris and the provinces were deliberately got up by the police agents of the empire, for the purpose of frightening the bourgeois class out of any possible hankering after democracy. No doubt this idea was widely spread and eagerly accepted in Paris; and there were many circumstances which seemed to justify it. But I do not believe in any such Imperial stage-play. I fancy the riots surprised the Government, first, by their sudden outburst, and next, by their sudden collapse. Probably the Imperial authorities were very glad when the disturbances began. They gave an excuse for harsh conduct, and they seemed, for the time, to put the Goverument in the right. They restored Louis Napoleon at that moment, in the eyes of timid people, to that position, as a supreme maintainer of order, which for some years he had not had an opportunity effectively to occupy. But the obvious want of stamina in the disturbing force soon took away from the Imperial authorities this opportune *prestige*, and very little political capital was secured for Imperialism out of the abortive barricades, and incoherent brickbats, and effusive chantings of the "Marseillaise." In truth, no one had anything else to offer just then in place of the Empire. The little crisis was no test whatever of the Emperor's hold over his people, or of his power to deal with a popular revolution. To me it seems doubtful whether the elections brought out for certain any fact with which the world might not already have been well acquainted, except the bare fact that Orleanism has hardly any more of vitality in it than Legitimacy. Rochefort, and not Prevost Paradol, is the typical figure of the situation.

The popularity and the success of Rochefort and his paper are remarkable phenomena, but only remarkable in the old-fashioned manner of the straws which show how the wind blows. Rochefort's success is due to the fact that he had the good fortune to begin ridiculing the empire just at the time when a general notion was spreading over France that the empire of late had been making itself ridiculous. Louis Napoleon had reaching the turning-point of his career—had reached and passed it. The country saw now all that he could do. The bag of tricks was played out. The anticlimax was reached at last.

The culmen, the crisis, the turning-point of Louis Napoleon's career seems to me to have been attained when, just before the outbreak of the Schleswig-Holstein war—so small a war in itself, so fateful and gigantic in its results—he appealed to the Emperors and Kings of Europe, and proposed that the nations should hold a conference to settle, once and forever, all pending disputes. I think the attitude of Louis Napoleon at that moment was dignified, commanding, imperial. His peculiar style, forcible, weighty, measured—I have heard it well described as a "monumental" style—came out with great effect in the language of appeal. There was dignity and grace, there was what Edmund Burke so appropriately terms "a proud humility," in Louis Napoleon's allusion to his own personal experience in the school of exile and adversity as an excuse for his presuming to offer advice to the sovereigns of Europe. One was reminded of Henry of Navarre's allusion to the wind of adversity which, blowing so long upon his face, had prematurely blanched his hair. I do not wonder that the proposed Congress never met. I do not wonder that European Governments put it aside—some with courteous phrase and feigned willingness to accept the scheme, like Russia and Austria; some with cold and brusque rejection, like England. Nothing worth trying for could have come of the Congress. Events were brooding of which France and England knew nothing, and which could not have been exorcised away by any resolutions of a conclave of diplomatists. But that was, I think, the last occasion when Louis Napoleon held anything like a commanding, overruling position in European affairs, and even then it was but a semblance. After that came only humiliations and reverses. In a diplomatic sense, nothing could be more complete than the checkmate which the Emperor of the French drew upon himself by the sheer blundering of his conduct with regard to Prussia. He succeeded in placing himself before the world in the distinct attitude of an enemy to Prussia; and no sooner had he, by assuming this attitude, forced Prussia to take a defiant tone, than he suddenly sank down into quietude. He had bullied to no purpose; he had to undergo the humiliation of seeing Prussia rise in public estimation, by means of the triumph which his unnecessary and uncalled-for hostility had enabled her to win. In fact, he was outgeneralled by his pupil Bismark, even more signally than he had previously been outgeneralled by his former pupil, Cavour. More disastrous and ghastly, by far, was the failure of his Mexican policy. That policy began in falsehood and treachery, and ended as it deserved. Poetic and dramatic justice was fearfully rendered. Never did Philip II, of Spain, never did his father, never did Napoleon I, never did Mendez Pinto, or any other celebrated liar, exceed the deliberate monstrosity of the falsehoods which were told by Louis Napoleon or Louis Napoleon's Ministers at his order, to conceal, during the earlier stages of the Mexican intervention, the fact that the French Emperor had a *protege* in the background, who was to be seated on a Mexican throne. The world is not much affected by perfidy in sovereigns. It laughs at the perjuries of princes as Jove does at those of lovers. But it could not overlook the appalling significance of Louis Napoleon's defeat in that disastrous chapter of his history. Wisdom after the event is easy work; but many, many voices had told Louis Napoleon beforehand what would come of his Mexican policy. Not to speak of the hints and advice he received from the United States, he was again and again assured by the late Marshal O'Donnell, then Prime Minister of Spain; by General Prim, who commanded the allied forces during the earlier part of the Mexican expedition; by Prince Napoleon, by many others—that neither the character of the Mexican people nor the proximity of the United States would allow a French proconsulate to be established in Mexico under the name of an Empire. It is a certain fact that Louis Napoleon frequently declared that the foundation of that Empire would be the great event of his reign. This extraordinary delusion maintained a hold over his mind long after it had become apparent to all the world that the wretched bubble was actually bursting. The catastrophe was very near when Louis Napoleon, in conversation with an English political adventurer, who then was a member of Parliament, assured him that, however the situation might then look dark, history would yet have to record that he, Louis Napoleon, had established a Mexican Empire. The English member of Parliament, although ordinarily a very shrewd and skeptical sort of person, was actually so impressed with the earnestness of his Imperial interlocutor that he returned to London and wrote a pamphlet, in which, to the utter amazement of his acquaintances, he backed the Empire of Mexico for a secure existence, and said to it *esto perpetua*. The pamphlet was hardly in circulation when the collapse came. If Louis Napoleon ever believed in anything, he believed in the Mexican Empire. He believed, too, in the certain success of the Southern Confederation. No Belgravian Dundreary, no *exaltee* Georgian girl, could have been more completely taken by surprise when the collapse of that enterprise came than was the Emperor Napoleon III, whose boundless foresight and profound sagacity we had all for years been applauding to the echo. "That which is called foresight and sagacity in a King," said Erskine, is called obstinacy in a donkey." That which is called foresight and sagacity in an Emperor, is often what we call blindness and blundering in a newspaper correspondent. The question is whether we can point to any great event, any political enterprise, subsequent to his successful assumption of the Imperial crown, in regard to which Napoleon III, if called upon to act or to judge, did not show the same aptitude for rash judgments and unwise actions? Certainly no great thing with which he has had to do came out in the result with anything like the shape he meant it to have. The Italian Confederation, with the Pope at the head of it; the Germany irrevocably divided by the line of the Main; the Mexican empire; the "rectification" of frontier on the Rhine; the acquisition of Luxembourg; these are some of the great Napoleonic ideas, by the success or failure of which we may fairly judge of the wisdom of their author. At home he has simply had a new form of government every year. How many different ways of dealing with the press, how many different schemes for adjusting the powers of the several branches of legislation, have been magniloquently announced and floated during the last few years, each in turn to fail rather more dismally than its predecessor? Now, it seems, we are to have at last something like that ministerial responsibility which the Imperial lips themselves have so often described as utterly opposed to the genius of France. Assuredly it shows great mental flexibility to be able thus quickly to change one's policy in obedience to a warning from without. It is a far better quality than the persistent treachery of a Charles I, or the stupid doggedness of a George III. But unless it be a characteristic of great statesmanship to be almost always out in one's calculations, wrong in one's predictions, and mistaken in one's men, the Emperor has for years been in the habit of doing things which are directly incompatible with the character of a great statesman.

The *Galaxy Miscellany* gives the following interesting account of the Countess Guiccioli:—

At this time, when one of our most eloquent writers is advocating the cause of Lady Byron, and bespeaks the sympathy of all in her behalf, a few facts relating to the Countess Guiccioli may not be uninteresting to the public.

Teresa Gamba was the daughter of a nobleman of ancient family but moderate means, in Ravenna, a city of the Roman States; she was one of ten children. Placed in a convent, of which her aunt was Abbess, until the age of nine, she was then removed to the establishment of Santa Chiara at Faenza, kept by a lady of scientific acquirements and conducted on the most liberal principles as regarded study—so much so that after a few years it was suppressed. Italian literature in particular was studied profoundly. It is probable that the early bias given to her mind for her native literature was the cause of her inducing Lord Byron to write "The Prophecy of Dante," the dedication of which is as follows:—

"Lady! if for the cold and cloudy clime
Where I was born, but where I would not die,
Of the great poet-sire of Italy
I dare to build the imitative rhyme,
Harsh Runic copy of the South's sublime,
Thou art the cause; and, howsoever I
Fall short of his immortal harmony,
Thy gentle heart will pardon me the crime.
Thou, in the pride of beauty and of youth,
Spakest; and for thee to speak and be obey'd
Are one; but only in the sunny South
Such sounds are utter'd, and such charms display'd,
So sweet a language from so fair a mouth—
Ah! to what effort would it not persuade?

Teresa remained at Faenza until the age of fifteen: her cousin, the young Marquis Cavalli, seeing her then for the first time, declared that he would have no other wife: his father, fearing that the young man would not be denied, sent him off to travel, and threw the whole weight of his influence in favor of a suitor who had just presented himself as a candidate for the hand of the young, portionless Teresa, a Venetian nobleman of fine presence, great wealth, and courteous address, the Count Guiccioli. Although a widower of fifty-five, he was still sufficiently attractive to win many a fair one. Disreputable stories had been whispered about him, it is true; his first wife, a great heiress, but no beauty, had been neglected, and by this neglect had been led to seek elsewhere for the affection which she did not find at home; she was banished to a far-off castle and her place filled by a woman with whom he lived in open adultery until the decease of his Countess, when he married her: she was now dead, and hoping to have an heir, his choice fell upon the young Teresa.

Taken from her boarding school, she was told that Count Guiccioli was to be her husband. Upon remarking that he seemed too old for her, her mother told her that there was more chance for happiness with a man of that age than a younger one, and if she were to marry again herself, she would select him. The young girl thought that if her mother would act likewise, all must be right; and she was led to the altar, an indifferent if not an unwilling bride. The newly-married couple went immediately to Venice, and the next night after her arrival they spent an evening at the Countess Benzoni's. The bride, just emerged from girlhood, was far too timid to look around at the assembled company, and as some of the party adjourned to look at a statue by Canova, a gentleman who stood near the youthful countess offered his arm to conduct her into the next room. Who it was she did not know, nor did she once raise her eyes to look at him. Upon her return home, her husband asked her what she thought of the young English lord, who was, moreover, the great poet of the day. "I did not see him," was her naive answer.

How little felt those two, as they unconsciously stepped from one room to another, arm in arm that evening, that both had then met their destiny! Eight months after they met again, and again it was in poetical, dreamy Venice. Count Guiccioli was a man who desired the constant excitement of society, and his young wife was obliged perforce to accompany him, although she had but little taste for large assemblages. It was an evening when at a friend's, the Countess Abrizzi's, there was to be a social reunion after the opera; the girlish countess had begged hard to be excused from attending; she even shed tears at being obliged to yield. Did some mysterious power whisper in her ear that that night she would become acquainted with one who would influence her entire existence? that from that night, in every clime, by every people who would be entranced by the witchery of that poet's pen, her name would be mingled inseparably with his memory, and that her image would live in that saddened heart, till it throbbed its last in that Greece for which he so nobly gave his life.

As she entered the room, her eye fell upon a gentleman who sat apart, conversing with an English friend (Scott), and she has told me that she felt an electric thrill as she looked upon him, for the stranger seem to her as a being of another sphere. "Never," I have heard her exclaim, "did I see a beauty so perfect as Lord Byron's! I thought then that perhaps it was my want of acquaintance with the world that made me think him so charming, but I have since seen men of every rank and clime, I have compared all, and I have never seen his equal!"

But to return to our salon at the Countess Abrizzi's. There were but few present, and the hostess begged Lord Byron to allow her to present him to the fair young countess. He playfully but repeatedly refused; but at length the urgency of the lady, joined to the entreaties of his friend Scott, prevailed. When Count Guiccioli came to lead his wife to her carriage, Byron was still at her side, and Teresa Guiccioli was awakening to all the intoxicating and delicious sensations of first love.

She must at this time have been eminently beautiful; rather below than above middle height, fully but exquisitely formed, a complexion of dazzling whiteness, features of faultless regularity, hair of that golden tint Titian so loved to paint floating in luxuriant masses about her dimpled shoulders, and a childlike smile displaying teeth of the greatest beauty and regularity; add to this the gayest and most amiable of tempers, joined to a highly cultivated mind, and who can wonder that Byron, driven from his own hearth-stone, and forbidden the sight of his dearly-cherished child, should have become enthralled, and that the young countess, unlearned in the ways of the world, the acquaintance of the young Englishman encouraged to the utmost by her husband, should have learned to look with eager interest for the presence of him who, when he chose, could exercise a personal fascination few could resist? Time passed on, and Count Guiccioli returned to Ravenna, where he had large possessions. Of course, his young countess accompanied him, but not the same gay, light-hearted being as before. The passionate love that is so easily nurtured under an Italian sky filled every fibre of her being, and without the society of Byron, to which she had been daily accustomed in Venice, she drooped and fell ill. Byron, whose unhappy experience in all matters pertaining to love made him fearful of entirely yielding to the influence of this passion, at last resolved to let his heart alone be master, and started for Ravenna; the fair countess revived, and many happy hours were spent by them, for the Count courted his society, and public opinion in Italy was very lenient to that kind of liaison. But Teresa's soul was too undivided in her love for Byron to allow even a semblance of wearing another yoke, and she prevailed upon her relations to intercede with Pope Pius VII, and obtained a separation from her husband, which was the nearest approach to a divorce the Church permitted. From that hour, until his departure for Greece on his heroic but ill-fated expedition, his love never wavered. After his death, a locket containing a long, glossy curl, with their united initials, attached to a heavy hair chain, also woven from her lovely tresses, was found round his neck, and concealed next to his person.

Of Byron's faithful love for the Countess Guiccioli few would doubt, could they read, as I have done, every line he ever wrote to her, even the most trifling note, from the time he first met her in Venice until the last words penned at Missolonghi, a few days before his death. It seems as if he had at length found a haven of rest after his buffeting with the world. Her great desire to learn English was always combated by him, for love in that tongue brought too many bitter recollections: he wrote Italian with all the beauty and fire of Petrarch and Tasso.

Moore came to spend a last evening before his return to England. Byron went to his room, and being absent some little time, the Countess went to see what kept him; she met him on the landing with a bag full of papers, and with a radiant face he said to her:—

"Here is what will justify me before the world! Moore will take them to England with him, and when I die, I shall be known as I really was."

The bag contained his autobiography, which Moore allowed, in so cowardly a manner, to be destroyed. The Countess never ceased regretting that she had not understood English at that time, that she might, at least to a degree, have replaced them by memory.

The news of his death gave her a shock from which she did not recover for years; she refused to accept the ten thousand pounds left to her by Byron in his will, and mourned long and deeply for him. After a while she visited England, where she was made much of by the literary circles of Lady Blessington and Lady Morgan, then the pleasantest in London. She finally settled quietly in Paris, and in 1840 Count Guiccioli died, leaving her an income of thirty thousand francs a year.

In 1847 she married the Marquis de Boissy, a widower, a peer of France under Louis Philippe and a Senator under the Empire, although belonging to one of the old Legitimist families, and his only daughter married to the Prince de Leon, heir to the dukedom of Rohan. He was very wealthy, but very eccentric; they, however, lived together harmoniously until his death in 1866.

As a woman, the Marquise de Boissy is still charming and lovable, and one of the most quietly-erudite women in Europe. Time has touched her with a gentle hand, and one easily recognizes how exquisite must her beauty have been at seventeen, when she first saw Byron. During the revolution of 1848 her salon was the only one that could be could a "*salon*" in those troublous times. Intimate with the Bonapartes from their youth, connected with "the Faubourg" through her husband, all shades of politics were represented around her hearthstone: there were seen Prince Louis Napoleon, then candidate for the Presidency, Lamertine, Montalembert, Emile de Girardin, the Papal Nuncio, and others of opinions equally diverse. The dinners were famous in gastronomic annals, and most of the European notabilities have partaken of them. The Marquis' Anglophobia was well known, but it never interfered with his hospitality. Lord Malmesbury, Richard Cobden, and other eminent Englishmen have been guests in the hotel of the Cite de Londres.

One of their evening reunions was a sight to be remembered—one saw Europe typified at a glance. I have seen in that salon "the Faubourg" represented by the Prince and Princesse de Leon, the Princesse de Craon and her daughter, Mademoiselle de Beauvan, the Marquis du Hallay-Coetquen and his two daughters, the Duchesse de la Tremouille and her daughters, the Princesses di Torramuzza and de Mouleal, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, and the Papal Legate. The Empire by the Marquis and Marquise d'Hautpool, M. and Mme. Troplong, the Baronne Pons de Wagner, lectrice to the Empress, Marshal Canrobert, various members of the Bonaparte family, and, *en somme*, all the court circle. England lent her quota, too. The Countess of Harrington and her daughter, the Lady Geraldine Stanhope, Lady Somerset, Lord and Lady Gray of Gray, Lord and Lady Gort and daughters, the Queen's chaplain, Rev. John Barton and lady, and many others, titled and untitled; in fact, it was one of the best foreign houses to meet nice English people. Of Italians, there were present Ubaldino Peruzzi, the statesman, and his very clever wife, the *savant* Matteucci, the hostess' stepdaughter, the Marquise Guiccioli, belonging to one of the princely Roman families, with the Marquis, her husband; Spain lent her presence in the persons of the young and beautiful Duchess of Medina-Celi and the Duke; Poland, the Prince and Princess Ladislas Czartoriski; and Russia, her Ambassador, Count Kisseleff; Art, as pursued by the fair sex most successfully by the Princess Colonna, the sculptress, and that clever amateur painter, the Russian Baronne de Meyendorf. Journalists and poets were always present in great force. In fact, it would take too long to enumerate the bright particular stars who throng her rooms on one of her reception nights, among whom some of our fair countrywomen are not the least admired.

Well known to all is the fair hostess' fidelity to the lover of her youth. Every one who admires Byron is especially welcomed by her; those who decry him, coldly received. No word of blame is ever allowed to be spoken in her presence; every memento of him is carefully preserved—a sketch of his yacht Boliver, the copy of "Corinne" in which he wrote the letter familiar to all readers of Moore's "Life of Byron," carefully covered with velvet, and her two large portfolios with his manuscripts of various kinds (among which are five cantos of "Don Juan," one of "Childe Harold," "The Prophecy of Dante," "Beppo," "Manfred," and others) are packed in a large box, which is always in the room, and is carried with her in her annual journeys to Italy, she never allowing it to be out of sight.

Her book, published in 1868, gives her own view of Lord Byron. She considered it a duty, before her death, to do all in her power to solicit an impartial opinion of him from the world.

EDUCATIONAL.

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No. 1415 LOCUST Street,
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 807 N. BROAD.
FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869.
Pupils may commence at any time.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.
Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

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A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

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(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

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COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
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THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
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This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
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CARNAC.

Something About a Wonderful Monument.

On the coast, near the little town of Carnac, three leagues from the town of Auray, in the department of Morbihan, in North-western France, is found a monument of rude stones, more wonderful than the Pyramids of Egypt, and probably the most stupendous work of man on the earth. The road from Auray to Carnac is extremely difficult; it is traversed by hills and cross-roads, which are almost impassable. There cannot be a more wild or deserted district, or scenes less calculated to remind one of civilization and the enjoyments of an enlightened people. The airy steeple of Carnac is discovered long before you come near it. Some long stones, placed on the hills and on hillocks of sand, precede the great theatre of which you are in quest. On the left, and afar off, we saw in the horizon heaps of stones, which we avoided, taking them for parts of walls or some ruined fortress; we reached, at length, one of the tombs of the monument towards the west. Says M. de Cambry:—"I will not attempt to describe to you my surprise at the sight of these wonderful masses stretching towards the horizon in the midst of the desert which surrounds them; of this monument, so simple and majestic, so prodigious from its extent, and the labor it must have cost."

It is there without anything but the sand on which it rests and the arch of heaven which covers it: no inscription to explain it, no analogy to guide one in the research. The person whom you call to your aid, or the traveller of whom you inquire, looks at it and turns aside, or tells you some ridiculous story, as, that it was an old camp of Cæsar's, an army turned into stone, or that it is the work of the *crions*, little men or demons, two or three feet in height, more powerful than giants, who are supposed to have carried these huge blocks in their hands. These crions, or gories, are supposed to dance during the night about the Druidical monument. Woe to the traveller who passes that way within their reach! He is forced into the rapid dance; he falls down amid the bursts of laughter of these *durii*, or wanton hobgoblins, who disappear at break of day.

"An old sailor," says M. de Cambry, "told me in answer, two striking circumstances: first, that one of these stones still covers an immense treasure; and, the better to hide it, the many thousand others had been raised; and that a calculation, of which the key was only to be found in the Tower of London, could alone indicate the position of the treasure. This reminds one of the sacred shields, the *ancilia* of the Romans. My readers will remember that the ancilia was a small bronze shield preserved at Rome in the Temple of Mars, and regarded as a kind of palladium, to which was attached the power of the empire. Tradition has established that the ancilia was sent from Heaven to Numa Pompilius; the keeping of it was confided to a dozen priests named Salians. To render more difficult the carrying off of this shield, Numa had eleven others, exactly like it, made. Second, that in the month of June, each year, the ancients added a stone to those already set up, and that they were illuminated at great expense the night preceding this ceremony."

These stones are placed in eleven straight lines, which are from thirty to thirty-three feet distant. The space between the stones in the lines varies from twelve to fifteen feet. The largest of the stones rise twenty-one or twenty-two feet above the ground. Their breadth and thickness vary as well as their height; but some of them are enormous, especially in the part near Kervario, near the mill of Kerner. One of them is twenty-two feet high, twelve feet broad, and six feet thick, exclusive of what is concealed by the sand; it must weigh two hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred pounds, supposing the cubic foot of granite two hundred pounds.

From Kervario, the sea and low lands are discovered at a distance. The view is most interesting, and the more so as one cannot avoid being struck with astonishment at the surrounding objects.

M. de Caylus supposes them tombs; Ogee and Dulandes, curious antiquaries, will have it that the stones of Carnac were a camp of Cæsar, and placed there by the Romans.

M. Boulay, an enlightened inhabitant of Auray, states that they extended formerly nearly three leagues along the coast. They are estimated to be about ten thousand stones in number, and to extend at present nearly nine miles.

These stones have the most extraordinary appearance. They are isolated in a great plain, without trees or bushes—not a flint or fragment of stone is to be seen on the sand which supports them. They are poised without foundations. They bring to our minds a period not to be reached by history or calculation.

It will be noticed that this monument has the same name as the Temple of Carnac in Egypt and the Carnatic in India, and was probably built by the same people, the Jains or Buddhists from Upper India, that built Stonehedge and Abury in England. These are all the work of the same era with the caves and cromlechs of India, the cairns and cromlechs of Europe, and the Pyramids of Egypt.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Father Prout and "The Bells of Shandon."

The author of the very beautiful poem, "The Bells of Shandon," who was better known as "Father Prout" than by his real name, Francis Mahony, was a most remarkable character. In him were combined the scholar, poet, wit, the "madcap priest," author, newspaper writer, and the rollicking, hard-drinking Irishman. A more genial companion than the little, elderly, intellectual-looking man, with laughing blue eyes, with whom we sometimes sat in the Cafe Cardinal on the Boulevard des Italiens, it would have been difficult to find even in the city of Paris—

> "The great resort of all the world,
> Checkered with all complexions of mankind"—

where he spent the last twenty years of his life, only leaving his residence in the Rue des Moulins for an occasional visit to London.

Born in Cork, in the fifth year of the present century, he was educated in Jesuit colleges of France, and the University of Rome, and became a Roman Catholic of the old school. Caring less for religion than letters, he early took to literature as a profession, accepting an appointment on the staff of *Fraser's Magazine*, upon the invitation of Dr. Maginn, the "O'Doherty" of Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosianæ." A colleague of some of the brightest spirits in London, Mahony was fully their equal in wit and humor—probably their superior in classical scholarship.

He was among the most frequent visitors to Fraser's back parlor in Regent street; and in Maclise's famous picture may be seen Mahony with his friends Coleridge, Thackeray, Count D'Orsay, Lockhart, Carlyle, Harrison Ainsworth, the Rev. Edward Irving, Dr. Maginn, and other literary notabilities of London. When it was resolved to print Father Prout's papers in a separate form, Maclise did the illustrations for the book; and it is in this volume that the best portrait of Sir Walter Scott is to be found. The great Scotchman is represented kissing the blarney-stone.

Twenty-three years ago Mahony accepted from Charles Dickens the post of correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome, and a few years later became the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*. No one could fail to recognize his style—brimful of scholarly allusions culled from all sorts of unheard-of authors, who were familiar enough to him; caustic and witty, spiced here and there with some sly quotation from Irish ballads or verses of his own manufacture, and yet, as to facts, so cautious, so trustworthy, and so transparently honest. For a score of years, and, indeed, until a few weeks before his death, which took place in the *entresol* in the Rue des Moulins, a street in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, he wrote his attractive letters, and was the recognized leader in Paris of that curious body known as Bohemians.

As regards Rome, there never was the slightest doubt of Mahony's orthodoxy—so little, indeed, that he might have had a cardinal's hat to cover his bald little head, but for his one great fault, conviviality. At the Eternal City, so strongly impressed were the leading men of the Church with his abilities and wonderful scholarship, that it was intimated to him that he might hope to rise high in ecclesiastical honors, if he would devote himself exclusively to the Pope. He assented; a period of probation was assigned, during which it was ascertained that his notions of temperance were entirely too liberal for the Church. Mahony told Maginn the temptations he had at Rome, adding, "Any road, they say, leads to Rome; but would it not have been odd if I had gone to seat myself there through the Groves of Blarney?"

Shandon is an ancient and most interesting abbey within the city of Cork, celebrated for its chime of bells. Connected with these famous "Bells of Shandon" there is a beautiful legend. One of the monks of the abbey was driven, with the rest of the ecclesiastical household, away from this sacred home at the time of one of the wars in Ireland. Leaving the shores of his native land, he journeyed through England, France, and Italy, a broken-hearted exile. All his life had been spent in this holy abbey, on the banks of the Lee, and every morning and noon, and at midnight, during a long life-time, he had listened to the sweet music of those bells of Shandon, and the memory of the dear old chiming haunted him on every step of his long wandering. Months and years passed away, and yet his recollections of those rich and holy chimes were ever fresh and vivid. After a long time spent upon the Continent, he determined to return to the abbey and pass his last days there, to be lulled to sleep by the music of its bells, and be laid to rest under its shadow. Over the Alps and through France, and across England, he wended his weary way on foot, till, jaded and worn, he arrived at Bristol, and took passage for the city of Mahony's birth. As he entered the beautiful Cove of Cork, and while the boat was slowly sailing up the lovely river of Lee, floods of golden memories were passing over his soul—every tree and rock, and castle and crag, was rich with history to him. By-and-by the shore was approached, as evening drew on, and the gables and buttresses of the abbey appeared in the distance. At length the solemn bells slowly began the vesper-peal, and over the waters the sweet music came stealing along the lurking shadows till it reached the ears of the venerable monk. It was too precious for him; his heart could not hold it. The rowers stopped and sprinkled a few drops of water upon his cold brow, and lifted him up, hoping that the breeze would revive him. But he was gone.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Foreign Items.

—Several gentlemen, including Mr. George Cruikshank, have addressed (on behalf of a Mr. Frederick Rowe) "a petition to the First Lord of the Treasury for an award from the Treasury fund, in consideration of twenty-five years' *occasional and gratuitous* contributions to literature." This is the first time, we believe, that such grounds have been stated for such an application.

—Of the enlarged edition of Sir David Lyndesay's works printed in 1568 by John Skot for H. Charteris, Mr. Christie-Miller's copy at Britwell has been hitherto supposed to be the only one; but a second and very good copy has lately turned up in Lord Mostyn's library. This enlarged edition of the works contains six minor poems not included in the two earlier Scotch editions.

—A new volume of poems by Mr. Gerald Massey, entitled "A Tale of Eternity, and Other Poems," will shortly appear. It is eight or nine years since Mr. Massey published his last book of poetry, "Havelock's March," which passed with little or no notice from the reviewers, probably on account of a prefatory note which misled them into thinking the book was merely a reprint of old material.

—An interesting discovery has been made by Mr. Wynne, in preparing the catalogue of the Hengwrt MSS., in the Peniarth Library. He found a quarto volume entitled "Legendary Lives of Saints," written, not in Welsh, but in Cornish. It proves to be a most important addition to our scanty remains of ancient Cornish literature. No mention is made by any Cornish writer that such a work had ever existed.

—At the inauguration of the monument recently erected at Prague to its first Archbishop, the ancient city was not a little surprised to see the Jews' houses and the Synagogue gaily dressed with flags in honour of the occasion. The Jews had not forgotten (what had slipped from Christian memory) that five hundred years ago the Archbishop had been a kind-hearted man towards their cruelly-oppressed predecessors.

—When readers of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's work, "Her Majesty's Tower," closed the book, they felt that the author had broken off just as a series of the most exciting stories presented themselves to be told. These latter stories will not remain unnarrated. They will appear in a second series of the work, in October next; and the public may open the book with a self-gratulatory murmur of "The Tower! aye, the Tower!"

—It has been reserved to an ingenious doctor of Stettin to demonstrate the correlation between taxation and longevity. From an article published in the *Volkszahlungsbericht* it appears that throughout Northern Germany of one hundred persons paying fifteen thalers per annum in taxes one dies yearly; among those who pay twelve thalers the number of deaths is two; among those who pay nine thalers, three; and so on in a regular progression, an increase of one per cent. in the deaths corresponding to each diminution of three thalers in taxation.

—All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratow. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than 1700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven.

—A part of the hospitable reception of an Eastern prince is to give him a concert, though the least consideration would show that concerts can form but a small part of the occupations of such personages. As the princes must profess to admire the divine art, they are terribly bored. They have quite enough at home, when, to show their civilization, they are compelled to accede to the request of an ambassador and hear some travelling celebrity. *La Perseveranza* gives the following account of the gracious reception by the Sultan of the "celebrated" violinist, Wieniawski. On getting into the palace of Dolma Bakche, he was ushered into a small room where there were only a piano and a music-stool. This room was between two great saloons, one crowded with the attendants, and in the other was the Sultan, so placed in a corner that he could not be seen by the player, and at the door was a chamberlain to give orders for the proceedings. Wieniawski, accompanied by the court *maestro*, Guatelli, began his performance, and it was a horribly cold day, and of course there was no fireplace or fire. As soon as he had finished his first piece, the chamberlain, without a minute's delay, set him going again, and kept him at it in this way till he had got through twenty-two pieces at a stretch. The twenty-third, a mazourka, was stopped half way through summarily; but the musician received two hundred pounds in gold pieces before leaving. Some of the details of this statement are denied by local authorities, but it is pretty near the mark. No wonder the Sultan prefers the Christy Minstrels and Bones, or a band of jugglers.

—There is a model nursery in St. Luke's Workhouse, London, to which the attention of the guardians of the Holborn Union has been called, and not without reason, for we fear that the prattle of infancy must be heard in that nursery occasionally criticizing the guardians and the Poor Law Board in a spirit not altogether reverent. The *Lancet* recently describes this charming receptacle for children as a confined building, the entrance to which is in close proximity to some latrines and closets, which are not permanently supplied with water. On entering, immediately behind the door is a sink which stunk abominably, and was complained of by the nurse in charge. In the day-room there were eleven mothers with their infants, the latter attended during working hours by aged inmates. Ventilation, properly so called, is, from the situation, quite impossible; and the sour and fetid atmosphere was indicative of frequent if not constant diarrhœa among one or more of the children. This combination of sewer gas and foul air is conducted by the staircase to an upper room, in which there are ten bedsteads placed so close together that some of them have to be turned up on end to see and clean the floor; in fact, there is no space between them. Here, also, there is no effectual ventilation, and the atmosphere at night is reported to be most offensive, although the openings in the windows (15 feet by 20 feet only) are never closed. In this "hole of Calcutta" sleep nine women and nine children, with a superintending pauper nurse, and the atmosphere is made worse by a constant gas-light. No wonder, the *Lancet* says, that diarrhœa has prevailed, and that the children ail. The only wonder is that, between parents and guardians, children of limited means in this country ever survive the happy hours of childhood. It is to be feared that Bumble has slaughtered more innocents than Herod, and, as Bumble dislikes interference, we can only pity the little victims, and console ourselves by reflecting that they would probably succumb all the quicker in their own homes.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will ake the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·25 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.
4 10§

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

5·20 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. . $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail . . 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express . . . . 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Eastor, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

Fram Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, EIGHT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Office Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China and Glass Ware, Stoves, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits; three rosewood and mahogany piano fortes; eight French plate mantel mirrors; melodeons, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, etageres, hat stands, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china, glass, and plated ware, superior office desks and tables, superior sewing machines, made by Singer, Ladd & Webster, and Howe; salamander safe, refrigerators, chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, counters, force pump, large clothes mangle, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, oil paintings, engravings, etc. 9 21 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 17 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special sale, by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., of Vienna, broche long shawls, of Sebastian Haydter's well-known make, and

Long and square Thibet and merino shawls, with wool and silk fringes.

ALSO,

Large, special, and attractive sale of
RICH BONNET RIBBONS,
by order of Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., comprising

Full line all boiled, corded edge poult de soie ribbons, solid and assorted, of the most desirable shades.

Full lines all boiled, round edge, black taffeta ribbons, No. 4 to 100.

Full lines all boiled black gros grain ribbons.

Full lines extra qualities colored and black satin ribbons.

Full lines of round edge taffeta ribbons.

Full lines of St. Etienne colored silk velvet ribbons, No. 4 to 80.

Line of St. Etienne black velvet ribbons.

Also, an invoice of sash ribbons.

ALSO,

A full line of colored and black millinery velvet, of a favorite make.

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of extra qualities black velvets.

ALSO,

Complete line of colored and black satins, gros de Naples, black crepe, malines, real ostrich feathers, etc. 9 21 5t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, FINE PLATE GLASS SHOW CASES, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, WALNUT OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday morning,

Sept. 22 at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very desirable Furniture, etc. etc. 9 20 2t

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery of every description, etc.
On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and valuable assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, table and pocket cutlery, 300 dozen of coal and meal sieves, shovels, hods, tools, saws, Russel's American cutlery, Wade & Butcher's cutlery, Rodgers' scissors, plated ware, fancy goods, etc.

Sale absolute. Terms cash. 9 16 6t

Sale at Line street and Haddonfield road, Camden.
THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE TREES, SHRUBS, Green and Hot House Plants, etc., belonging to John F. Starr, Esq.
On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Green and Hot Houses of John F. Starr, Esq., Line street and Haddonfield road, Camden, N. J., the rare and valuable collection of trees, shrubs, green and hot-house plants, of every variety.

Catalogues ready and the plants arranged for examination three days previous to sale.

Information regarding the plants may be had of Mr. Robert Scott, Florist, No. 755 S. Nineteenth st. 9 16 8t

Sale No. 121 Drinker street.
THREE VERY SUPERIOR TURNING LATHES, EXTRA LARGE BORING AND TURNING LATHE, VISES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, BELTING, PATTERNS, ANVILS, BELLOWS, TAPS, BORING BARS, MANDRILLS, BOLTS, PORTABLE FORGE, WORK BENCHES, ETC.
On Saturday morning,

25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Drinker street, between Arch and Race streets, and Second and Third sts., by catalogue, the entire Machinery and Tools of a Machine Shop. 9 20 5t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 2021 Pine street.
WALNUT FURNITURE, SITTING, DINING ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 22d, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2021 Pine street, will be sold the household furniture and carpets of a family declining housekeeping.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 20 2t

Sale at No. 1605 North Thirteenth street.
WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, WALNUT CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, COTTAGE SUITS, HAIR MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

23d inst. at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1605 North Thirteenth street, will be sold the entire furniture of a family removing from the city.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 19 21 2t

Sale at No. 1419 Arch street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH-PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE BY MEYER; RICH AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE BRONZES AND STATUARY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1419 Arch street, will be sold, by catalogue, the entire household furniture of a family going to Europe.

The cabinet furniture was made to order by Messrs. W. & J. Allen, and has been in use but a short time.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store.

The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 21 6t

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BY DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS (formerly with M. Thomas & Sons), Store, Nos. 48 and 50 N. SIXTH Street.

Sale No. 2012 Green Street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, RICH WILTON CARPET, FINE CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

September 23, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 2012 Green street, the entire elegant Furniture, comprising suit drawing room furniture, richly carved, made by Moore & Campion; four suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, walnut library furniture, easy chair and green reps lounges, very elegant walnut buffet and dining room furniture, large centre tables, fine mirror, fine engravings, handsome Gothic hall set, rich Wilton carpet, fine Brussels, Imperial and other carpets, extra large feather beds, mattresses, cooking utensils, etc. The furniture was made to order by Moore & Campion and Henkels. 9 20 3t

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, NO. 2012 GREEN STREET, WITH SIDE YARD.
On Thursday Morning,

September 23, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, handsome Modern Residence, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Green street, No. 2012.

Full description in to-morrow's paper, and in handbills at the Auction Rooms. 9 20 3t

---

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 1250 PACKAGES AND LOTS Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery Goods, Linen Goods, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, Hoop Skirts and Corsets, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc.

Also,

SPECIAL SALE GOVERNMENT GOODS.

150 cases Government Clothing, consisting of blue infantry frock coats, pants, cavalry jackets and pants, lined; blouses (new goods); blue and black overcoats, etc.

Also, 26 bales 11 lb. United States blankets.

On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 20 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing prime goods from the best city and Eastern manufactories, to which we call the early attention of the trade. 9 21 2t

---

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm6

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

The Receivers of Personal Taxes—The Naturalization Business—The Extra Assessments—The Splits in the Legislative Districts.

There seems to be some doubt as to the right of the Receiver of Taxes to appoint for the present campaign the receivers of the poll tax. Under one of the provisions of the Registry act, it is provided that all acts with reference to the collection of personal taxes inconsistent with that act be repealed. Mr. Melloy, the present Receiver of Taxes, was desirous of having the question settled, and he therefore submitted it to the consideration of three prominent Democratic lawyers, who at first declared that the Receiver had no power under the Registry act to appoint receivers. However, within a few hours, one of the three stated, on a reconsideration of the subject, he had come to the conclusion that the Receiver possessed the right to appoint the receivers to receive the tax from those who were on the regular assessment of this city, but that the new act debarred them from collecting the poll tax from those who have been placed on the extra assessment. Mr. Melloy, not being willing to act on the decision of this one gentleman, has again submitted the matter to the three, who are now holding it under advisement. A decision will have to be given within a few days.

But few persons availed themselves this morning of the privilege of obtaining their naturalization papers. Judges Ludlow and Stroud, however, sat the day through, but the numbers applying were comparatively small. Many people are under the impression that yesterday was the last day on which residents could be put on the assessment list, but on reviewing the law, it seems that October 2d and 4th are still left for that purpose. On these two days the canvassers appointed by the Board of Aldermen sit.

The assessors were kept busily engaged yesterday and last evening in hearing the applications of those desiring to appear on the list of voters. In many of the wards the line was kept up until midnight, though the doors of the apartments had been closed at 7 o'clock. Difficulty after difficulty arose from the ignorance of the citizens of the provisions of the Registry act, but everywhere the best of order was observed. Noticeable at all the headquarters were the blue uniforms of the policemen, who, though they were on duty to preserve the peace, took as active a part as any of the citizens in seeing those of their kind through the mill.

The divisions in the various Legislative districts in both parties still continue, and the prospect is the citizen will have, in many of the districts, several candidates from whom to chose. All the disputed districts have been referred to the two Executive Committees, both of whom have rendered their decisions, notwithstanding which the different candidates still remain in the field. Overtures have been made, but to no purpose. In several cases the ward committees have waited upon the aspirants for legislative honors (?) and offered them the chance of agreeing upon a new man, but these offers have not been accepted.

INTERESTING OCCASION.—Some time since Captain J. Parker Martin, of the Grey Reserves, who has commanded Company I of that regiment since its organization, resigned from its command. Last evening he was made the recipient of a handsomely engraved series of resolutions from the officers and men of his old company. The presentation ceremony took place about 9 o'clock, at the Armory, at Broad and Race streets. The company being assembled, Captain David Beust, the present commander, came forward, and in a neat and well-delivered speech, presented the following series of resolutions, which were handsomely written by G. K. Snyder, one of the Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS "I" COMPANY,
1ST REGIMENT INFANTRY, 2D BRIGADE,
1ST DIVISION P. V. M.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

Whereas, This company, by the resignation of our late Captain, J. Parker Martin, has been deprived of the services of an officer who has been connected with us for many years, and who, by his military deportment and gentlemanly conduct, has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members; *and whereas*, it is incumbent upon us, on his retirement, to express in some manner our appreciation of his services in our behalf, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are due and are hereby tendered to J. Parker Martin, late Captain of "I" Company, for his active and untiring exertions for the benefit of this company during the long period of his command. Also

Resolved, That we heartily regret the occasion that led to his resignation, and earnestly hope that although deprived of the advantage of his military knowledge and experience, we may in the future enjoy the pleasure of meeting him socially at our headquarters.

SAMUEL WINKWORTH,
THOMAS E. KIRBY,
GEORGE K. SNYDER, JR.

On receiving the resolutions, Captain Martin thanked the company, and introduced Colonel Harmanus Neff, who, in behalf of the recipient, made an address of some length, which was listened to with marked attention and loudly applauded. The company was soon after called to "grub" and the inner man refreshed. Numerous toasts were drunk and responded to. Fine music enlivened the scene. The party dispersed at a late hour, highly delighted with the ceremonies of the occasion.

THE CRAWFORDS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the house of John Martin, on Frankford road, above Norris street, the extra asssessors were spinning out their lists. A certain James Crawford came there, bellicose and unruly, and inclined to go for a head wherever he saw one. He took his station on the stairway of the house. A man ascended, and when his mouth had got to the level of James' boot James' leg unwound like a watch-spring. Result, the dislocation of three or four of the stranger's front teeth, and the tumbling of the stranger's body down the stairs. Policeman Levy chanced to be standing near by, and of course he took James into custody. Alderman Heins then held him to answer in the sum of $400.

James not being restrained of his liberty, and smarting under his arrest, determined at any cost to batter somebody. In company with another Crawford, christened William, he got hold of Mr. James Horner, pulled him into a house not far from the scene of the former affray, and there unmercifully "went for him." Horner retired with a cut on the eye, another one on the head, and a perforation in the cheek, evidently made by some implement like an ice-pick. He was too severely wounded to appear against them after their arrest, and consequently Alderman Heins held them in $1500 bail each for a further hearing.

James, beginning to realize that he was paying dear for his whistle, grew desperate. He returned to the house of John Martin. A Dutchman there encountered him—whereupon James' wrath waxed fierce. He struck straight from the shoulder, and caromed with his knuckles on the dark side of the aforesaid Dutchman's nose. The Dutchman spun round awhile, and then scored one on the sidewalk. For this little game, James was held in an additional $800 bail, and then, thoroughly disgusted with his ill luck, went home, and retired to his virtuous couch.

THE PEACH MARKET.—Our report from Delaware avenue this morning states that inferior fruit is very inactive at 30 to 40 cents per basket. Good fruit sells readily at 50 cents to $1·50 per basket, as to quality. No shipping to-day worth mentioning. Boston was glutted last week. Losses were made by shippers upon their last shipments. The following are the particulars of the arrivals this morning, which aggregate 23,953 baskets:—

Propellers—W. Whilldin and Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Maryland, with 5100 baskets; Benjamin Meinder, from Whorton Creek, with 2000 do.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Delaware, with 5000 baskets.

Barges—Charles, Blue Mountain, and J. Collins, from Odessa, Delaware, with 8500 baskets; Willie and Wallie, from St. Augustine, Delaware, with 1000 do.; and Madison, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., with 1853 do.

Schooner—A. M. Harris, from Odessa, Delaware, with 500 baskets.

ROWS AT ANOTHER PLACE.—James Lucas went yesterday to a place of extra assessment at Fourth and George streets. He had bent his elbow rather too frequently during the morning, and therefore was a little "how come you so?" He walked up to a certain John McDougall, and let drive. Day Sergeant Jeffries, who was present at James' elbow, stopped the blow beautifully, and then collared James. On searching him at the Station House a six-barrelled revolver was found on his person. Alderman Eggleton held him to answer on the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, assault and battery, and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

At the same place, Fourth and George streets, during the evening, another fuss occurred. Some seven chaps, alleged to be Twentieth ward knucks, kicked up a disturbance there. One of them, George Stoneman by name, had a shooting-iron on his person. They were all arrested and carried before Alderman Riddell. George was held in $1500 bail, on account of his weapon, and the others in a less sum for rioting.

HIS NAME.—A notice has already appeared in THE TELEGRAPH that a man suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg was admitted into the Episcopal Hospital, and there died. The Coroner held an inquest upon his body, at which it was ascertained that the name of deceased was Thomas Murphy, that he was thirty years of age and married; and that the wound which resulted in his death was received by the accidental discharge of his own gun while birding at Pennypack creek, near Bridesburg. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

COMMITTED.—Julia Curtis, alias Emma Smith, the young woman who, incited by the "green-eyed monster," inflicted several stabs last night, at Tenth and Coates streets, upon her deserting lover, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning. The fact being made known that the young man was more seriously wounded that at first supposed, Emma was committed for a further hearing to-morrow afternoon at the Central Station.

THE VERDICT.—This morning Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of a deaf and dumb lad, named Edward O'Neill, who was run over and fatally hurt by a pair of horses attached to a wagon driven by John McAnally, on Eleventh street, below Federal, on the 15th inst. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts, the jury attaching no blame to the driver.

DROWNING CASES.—This morning a man was drowned in the Schuylkill river at the steamboat landing, Fairmount, and a lad, about six years of age, was found drowned, floating in the Delaware at Vine street wharf. The Coroner was notified in both instances.

ROW ON WATER STREET—A MAN HAS AN EYE CUT OUT.—About 11 o'clock this morning a row occurred on Water street, above Race, during which a man named McElroy had one of his eyes cut out. The parties, who are unknown, succeeded in effecting their escape. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

THE LATE CASPER SOUDER, JR.—To-morrow afternoon a meeting of the Press Club will be held, at which a memoir of the late Casper Souder, Jr., will be read by Thompson Westcott, Esq.

CUBA.

Efforts of the Spanish Regency to Excite Hostility against the United States.

This was telegraphed from Washington yesterday to the N. Y. *Tribune*:—

Letters have been received here recently from an active Spanish republican connected with the Madrid press, which speak at some length of the efforts made by the regency to excite hostility against the United States on account of Cuban affairs. The object is really, according to the writer, to enable General Prim and his coadjutors to put some foreign prince upon the throne, and thus bar the forward progress of the Democratic party. It is asserted in the letters that the Republicans have been growing more formidable daily, and at any opportune moment they would be ready to assume the initiative. They, according to this writer, would be perfectly ready to accept Cuban independence. The government are encouraging a war spirit against the American republic, because it is really the best way out of its internal difficulties. The Republican leaders are determined to oppose this outburst, but from the indications manifested at the date of the correspondence, it would be difficult to keep even their followers intact on the Cuban issue. The Democratic party have lost all confidence in Prim, and think that his visit to France is designed only to arrange for some regal candidate of whom Napoleon will approve, and he (Prim) can control. There is no friendship lost, these letters assert, between Serrano and Prim, and it is believed that the former would not be unwilling to accept the mediation proposed by General Sickles on the part of his Government.

The Fictitious Victory.

Correspondence from Havana, dated the 11th, says:—On the 7th instant, the Spanish journals published the private and official accounts of the battle of Las Tunas. They put the number of the insurgent forces at 6000 men, while their own, they say, did not amount to as many as 450, counting veterans, volunteers, and firemen. The Spaniards insist that they were the winners in the fight. This seems strange, for Boniche, the telegraph operator, the Commissary of War, the Health Physician, and the Postmaster, all from Las Tunas, are now in our city. A part of the garrison of Las Tunas is here, and the remainder with Benegasi. These facts being true, how could it happen that the victory was gained by the Spaniards?

Official Mail Robbery.

The Government is at present playing an extraordinary card. When the Columbia, on her last trip, was ready to leave here, many persons, as is always the case, went to the house of Drain & Co., the consignees, with their hands full of letters for New York, France, England, Germany, and other foreign parts. Arriving at the door, they encountered the police, who took in hand every letter; and as there were, downstairs and upstairs in the office, many brokers and collectors also, these latter were examined for letters, and many were compelled to open their purses and pocket-books in order that hidden treasure might be discovered. Many of the letters were written in languages very different from Castilian; and as, perhaps, not one of the police could read anything but Spanish, you can readily understand what sort of confusion was brought about. The consequence was, that a very short mail was taken by the Columbia, and doubtless the same will happen with the Missouri, which leaves at 5 o'clock to-day for Nassau and New York. The Mariposa, which bears this to you, will carry a large part of the Columbia's mails. This is not the only difficulty in the way; for letters from New York and abroad to Havana people are frequently detained at the post office, and sometimes never reach the persons addressed. The feeling against foreigners, particularly Americans, is growing more and more bitter every day. A foreigner here at present has no safety other than in a well-sealed mouth.

Fillibustering Expeditions.

Contrary to expectations, the Havana journals affect to treat slightingly the sailing of fillibustering expeditions from the United States, and the reported departure of the Hornet has not caused that extreme excitement which characterizes the press here when they are called on to chronicle anything which they consider derogatory to *la dignidad Espanola*. The *Prensa* says, speaking of the departure:—

"* * * We have said it a thousand times—these questions should be examined calmly, making very little use of charlatanism and bravado. In the United States a fillbuster may load a vessel with those articles which best suit his convenience, embark passengers, and despatch vessel and cargo for some port in the Antilles or the neighboring continent, and afterwards give orders for it to change its course and discharge its freight on the coast of Cuba. The Government of the United States has nothing to do with a vessel despatched for Colon, Kingston, Sisal, or Honduras. The Spanish Government, if its cruisers should encounter the vessel in Spanish waters, or if the soldiers and volunteers who, in Cuba, defend the cause of Spain, should capture the fillibusters, they may inflict the chastisement they merit without fear of what foreign Governments may say or do in the premises. This is the proper course, and we ought all to pursue it, adopting measures that will insure the capture of the *expeditionaries* by our land or naval forces, which, by the way, is not as difficult of accomplishment as it appears."

The *Voz de Cuba*, in referring to the circumstance, says:—

"The steamer Hornet is entirely free, and it is believed that her destination is the coast of Cuba. Well, let her come: we are tired of listening to reports of fillibustering expeditions, which, when prepared, do not leave; when they leave, do not arrive; and if they arrive, disappear as if the ground opened and swallowed them. Let them come in good time all those that wish; let the fillibusters disembark by thousands. Perhaps the *Catrofacciosas* will now pluck up heart, and we will have the pleasure of seeing their faces, and succeed in defeating them in formal combat."

Three words only are necessary to reply to all this fanfarronade:—*Portal—Puerto Principe—Las Tunas.*

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES. Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 21 Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Naval and Army Orders—The National Insane Asylum—Baltimore Politics—Return of Colonel Powell's Exploring Expedition—Earnings of the Pacific Railroad.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Madrid Journals Still Violent—The United States Denounced—Horrible Discovery in Paris—Father Hyacinthe and the Pope.

FROM THE WEST.

Return of Powell, the Colorado Explorer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Colonel J. W. Powell, the Colorado explorer, returned to this city yesterday morning, having successfully travelled the entire grand canon from Queen river, the point where Colorado debouches into an open plain, in the Territory of Arizona, from the point where Colonel Powell's last letter was written. The expedition descended over about four hundred miles between walls almost vertical, ranging from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet in height, the exterior of the canon being from twenty-five hundred to four thousand feet above the bed of the river. More than two hundred waterfalls and cascades, emptying themselves over the walls of the canon into the main river, were seen in this district, presenting almost every variety of natural scenery and geological formation. The canon consists principally of limestone, sandstone, and granite, found only at three places, and in limited amount.

No discoveries of precious metals were made, and no indications of gold or silver found in the bed of the river. One section of the canon was proved to consist of very fine and beautifully polished marble, which is at present entirely inaccessible. The country traversed was barren beyond description, and is pronounced by Colonel Powell not susceptible of cultivation, even by irrigation.

A despatch from St. Paul says:—After two dry and pleasant days, a thunder storm occurred on Sunday night, putting the grain in shock back to its former wet condition.

FROM NEW YORK.

Reddy the Blacksmith.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—William Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, was arraigned for trial this morning in the Court of General Sessions. The court-room was densely thronged. The complainant, Lawrence Graham, failing to appear, Reddy was remanded to the City Prison.

The Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

It is stated that Richard Hoffman, former Mechanical Superintendent of the Methodist Book Concern, is the party suspected in the frauds before reported. In addition to the matters previously reported, he is charged with giving receipts for goods in excess of quantity received. It is rumored that the frauds said to have been perpetrated on the Methodist Book Concern in this city will fall short of $100,000.

Miners' Strike at Port Henry.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The strike among the miners still continues at this place. Frequent attacks are made upon the workmen employed on the ore bed railroad. Several men have been severely beaten for working against the orders of the mob. Danger to life and property is imminent.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Cotton declining; 900 bales sold at 29c. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 7000 barrels State and Western at $6@7; Southern at $6·50@10·50. Wheat steady; sales of 41,000 bushels. Corn heavy and 1c. lower; sales of 44,000 bushels. Oats firmer and 1c. higher; sales of 53,000 bushels. Pork firm; mess, $31·50. Lard quiet; tierces 18¼@18⅜c. for steam rendered. Whisky quiet and nominal at $1·15.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Money is tight this A. M. at 7. Gold has ruled strong at 137⅛@¼. The advices received of the investment of Baden by the King of Prussia are confirmed by a private cable telegram this morning. Stocks irregular but active. New York Central, 200⅛; other Vanderbilt shares look downwards. Hudson weak, 79½; Pittsburg very strong at 108¼; Pacific Mail strong, 75; miscellaneous Express stocks dull; foreign exchange, 107½.

Belmont says he would have gold over from abroad if he could see his way clear to protect it.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Stocks unsettled. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 137⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121⅞; do. 1864, do., 120⅜; do. 1865, do., 121; do. do., new, 119; do. 1867, 119¼; do. 1868, 119; 10-40s, 109⅝; Missouri 6s, 86⅞; Canton Company, 55; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 199½; Erie, 39; Reading, 95¼; Hudson River, 149⅜; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 96¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 109⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞.

FROM EUROPE.

Horrible Discovery.

By Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The bodies of six murdered persons, a woman and five children, have been found in a field near Paris. The police have discovered no trace of the assassins.

Prince Metternich

was received by the Emperor yesterday.

Baron Beust

has not yet arrived in Paris.

The Chinese Embassy.

Minister Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy will set out for Stockholm to-morrow. They propose to return in six weeks, when they will go to Berlin.

Father Hyacinthe.

The papers of this city publish a letter from the Preacher Monk, Father Hyacinthe, addressed to the Father General of his order at Rome, announcing that he abandons his convent, and ceases henceforth to preach in the Church of Notre Dame of Paris. As a reason for this radical step, he declares that he cannot obey the orders of the Holy See. He protests before the Pope and Council against the doctrines and practises of the Romish Church, which, as he contends, are not in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

The Holland States General.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21.—The session of the States General was opened to-day by a speech from the throne. The foreign relations of the kingdom were reviewed and declared to be satisfactory. Among other subjects of legislative reform for the government of the colonies proposed, was the removal of all restrictions upon emigration to Guiana.

The Madrid Papers Violent.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The journals of this city are still violent against the presumed unfriendliness of the American Government. Some urge an immediate declaration of war if the Cubans are recognized as belligerents. The Ministry, after discussing the propriety of returning Minister Sickles' note unanswered, decided to postpone a reply until the arrival of General Prim.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	200⅛	Western Union Tele.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	39	Toledo & Wabash R.	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	83½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107⅜	Adams Express	55¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	75⅞	Wells, Fargo	18
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85⅞	United States	57
Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	56
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	86	Gold	137⅜
Pacific M. S.	76¼	market steady.	

FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, arrived in this city this morning.

Resignations Accepted.

The President has accepted the resignations of Captain James L. Lawrence, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, Captain George W. Smith, 35th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, 5th Infantry.

Insane Soldiers.

Secretary Sherman has directed the commanding general of the Military Division of the Pacific to forward, under proper escort, all men now maintained in the State Asylum of California who may have become insane since their entering the service of the United States, to the Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, where they will be cared for under the act of March 3, 1869.

Mortality of the City.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Board of Health reports the number of deaths during the past year at a little less than two per cent., considering the population of the city at 125,000 during 1868 and '69. No epidemic whatever of a serious character has occurred.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant William R. Livermore, now on duty at Baltimore, has been ordered to Detroit, Michigan, for duty on the Lake surveys; Captain George F. Lauderson has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the First Military Department. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Treadwell has been assigned to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, at Philadelphia. Brevet Colonel S. N. Bovet, of the Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

The President's Return.

The President has telegraphed to General Babcock that he will return to Washington at noon to-morrow.

Naval Orders.

Chief Engineer J. A. Thompson has been ordered to the Albany. Lieutenant Marcus B. Buford has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Naval Observatory in this city. Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock is detached from the Albany, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM BALTIMORE.

George Peabody—The Democratic Primary Meetings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—George Peabody is now at the country seat of John W. Garrett, and will remain there a few days quietly, to recuperate his health, which is gradually improving. The Democratic primary ward meetings, to nominate candidates for City Council, are now going on, and there is intense excitement. Numerous independent Democrats are running in nearly every ward, and the party is much divided. The Republicans feel sanguine of electing some of their men next month.

It is intensely hot, and the thermometer marks 84 deg.

The Baltimore Produce Market

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Cotton flat; low middlings, 27½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, 6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, 8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7; do. family, $7·25@8. Wheat dull and lower; sales of prime to choice at $1·45@1·55. Corn firm; prime white, $1·30; yellow, $1·22@1·24. Oats firm at 60@64c. Rye dull. Mess Pork dull at $33@34. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 19½@19⅝c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16⅜@16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky—Better feeling; sales at 1·13½@1·14.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Church Burned.

CONCORD, Sept. 21.—The Congregational Church in West Concord, which was undergoing repairs, and was to be opened on Sunday next, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $3000. An insane man, named Spear, from Boston, is in custody suspected of having set fire to the building.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad are in session here to-day. The earnings of the road for the first fifteen days of September were $358,724, and during the same time in August $268,880, indicating an increase for the month of $175,000, notwithstanding the great reduction in the rates of freight and fares.

SHERMAN.

Some Astute Criticisms on Female Apparel.

It will be seen, from what we are about to relate, that the General, although immersed almost head over ears in matters pertaining to the military condition of the country, has yet not lost sight entirely of society and its reforms. Let skeptics scoff—but Sherman nevertheless is, and most likely ever will be, weak when a woman confronts him with a petition. He would rather face a battery than refuse them. This is the latest relative to his last interview with little Doctress Walker, which the Cincinnati *Commercial* reports. She petitioned for a place, and he, like a great soldier, changed his tactics in the face of the enemy.

That Toggery.

"Why don't you wear proper clothing? That toggery is neither one thing nor the other," said the General, as he pointed his finger to the nondescript garb of the doctor.

"Well, General," replied the young woman, "I suppose you would like to see me in hoops, and heavy skirts dragging down my hips, to the destruction of health and comfort? What right, sir, have women, who bear children, thus to destroy their best powers and unfit themselves to be wives and mothers?"

This, and much more, she said about woman's reforms.

The conqueror of Atlanta was somewhat taken aback by this charge of horse, foot, and dragoons, but he plucked up courage.

Did You Ever!

"Did you ever bear any children?" he asked, with sardonic emphasis.

She had to admit that she had not done anything of the kind.

The General added severely:—

"I don't know that I should especially desire to see you, hoops or no hoops, nor do I see any need that women should be injured by wearing them, or the moderate use of the costume of the day; but I do know for a certainty that you and such as you put on that dress from affectation. If you wish an example of what a woman should be and ought to do—Damnation," cried the General, getting excited, "what are you here for anyhow? Breeches or no breeches, the President's wife would not dare to disobey orders. Put on decent clothes, go back to Nashville, enter the hospitals where our poor boys are dying of wounds and fever, and imitate the example of the women in hoops and petticoats, who are devoting their time to the work of nursing."

We think Mrs. Dr. Walker went North upon an early train.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Burning of the Dresden Theatre—Movements of Prince Arthur—The Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

FROM EUROPE.

The Dresden Theatre in Flames.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

DRESDEN, September 21.—This morning the Dresden theatre caught fire during rehearsal, and is now in flames. It is impossible to save the building.

This Noon's Quotations.

PARIS, Sept. 21—Noon.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 70f. 70c.

HAVRE, Sept. 21—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 155f.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, is the loser of several hundred thousand dollars by corruption and fraud. The deficits have been discovered by the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, the new agent. These frauds have been going on for nine years.

FROM CANADA.

Prince Arthur in Toronto.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—Prince Arthur arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. He stopped fifteen minutes, and left for London, where he will arrive at 5 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	City 6s, New	101⅛	26 sh	Penna R.	56¾
$300	do. New..c	101	200	do....b30.	56⅜
$400	do. New	101⅛	20 sh	Leh Val R.	56½
$1000	Phila & E 7s	100	3	do.	56½
$5000	War & Frank 7s	82⅛	100 sh	Read R..b10.	47¾
2 sh	Far & M Bk. s5wn	120	100	do....b30.	47⅞
6 sh	Cam & Am R.	120½	100	do..Sat&i.	47·69
76 sh	Mor Cl sc.	64⅛	100	do. Sat'day.	47·69
100 sh	Phil & E R.	29	100	do..Sat&i.	47·69

SECOND BOARD.

$100	City 6s, New	101	$1000	Leh 6s R Ln.	88
$2000	do. New	101⅛	40 sh	Leh Val R. ls.	56¼
$500	Pa 6s 1 se.	104	1 sh	Penna R R.	56¼
$1000	do...2 ser	106½	100	do....b30.	56½
$2600	Read 6s, 44 80. ls.	89½	100	do....b30.	56½
$3000	Leh gold l.	97⅛	52	do......ls.	56⅜
$1000	do.	97½	100 sh	Ph & E..b30.	29¼
$500	do.	98	100 sh	Read RR. b5.	47¾

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

FRIDAY, September 24,
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Roa.
MONDAY, September 27,
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28,
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29,
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4,
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6,
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8,
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9,
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
W. J. P. WHITE,
S. F. GWINNER,
Secretaries.
9 18

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by
JAMES M. SCOVEL
AND
CHARLES J. HOLLIS,
at the following places:—
BLACKWOODTOWN,
WEDNESDAY, September 22, 8 P. M.
WILLIAMSTOWN,
THURSDAY, September 23, 8 P. M.
MOUNT EPHRAIM,
FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.
MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE,
SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.
By order of
9 21 3t THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
9 21 10t Treasurer.

A GOOD PURCHASE.—THE RIGHT, recipe, and full ownership of a staple proprietary article, quick and lively each spring in American markets and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale if negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousand dollars during the past five or six seasons. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while efficiency is very much enhanced. Any patent medicine man or other party desiring to secure a perfected preparation, its name decreed as exclusive trade mark by U. S. Court, with mercantile value made ready to one's hands, can add this article to other business not requiring entire attention, to great advantage. Inquire of U. L. PETTENGILL, S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., or W. R. WILBUR, No. 10 STATE Street, Boston. 9 21 3t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

FIFTH EDITION

THE WEST.

The Election in New Mexico—Outrages by the Indians in Arizona.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Election in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Santa Fe, New Mexico, says the official returns are nearly all in. Chavez, Republican, is elected as delegate to Congress by 2500 to 3000 majority.

Indian Outrages.

The Arizona *Miner* publishes a large list of Indian outrages. They have recently killed a number of settlers, burned ranches, and carried off cattle in the country between Granite, Washington, and Prescott.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Republican Caucuses.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOWELL, Sept. 21.—The Republican ward caucuses were held in this city last evening, for the election of delegates to the ensuing conventions and a new city committee. The party known as favoring Dr. Ayer's nomination for Congress carried wards four, five, and six entire, and a portion of the other three.

Burned Down.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21.—The Congregational Meeting House, at West Concord, was burned this morning. Work of an incendiary. Loss, $17,000.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21—4·30 P. M.—Consols declined to 93⅛ for money and 92⅞ for account. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old at 82⅝; and 1867, at 81⅜; 10-40s, 75¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 27; Illinois Central, 94⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—4·30 P. M.—Cotton heavy; uplands, 12¾@11⅞d.; Orleans, 12½@12⅜d. Sales to-day 5000 bales, including 3000 for export and to speculators.

LONDON, Sept. 21—4·30 P. M.—Tallow firm at 46s. 9d.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, from New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT ARRIVED.
PEARS, GRAPES, and TROPICAL FRUITS, in good condition.
PUBLIC EXHIBITION, FREE OF CHARGE, to members of the Horticultural Society and friends of Pomology, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, this EVENING, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at 7 to 10 o'clock. It

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.
An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2¼ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 48,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 20 3t City Treasurer.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 2 4½

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30